

Christian Recorder, 1865

Vol. V, New Series

No. 1, January 7 to

No. 52, December 30.

Elisha Weaver, editor

Weekly, 2 sheets, cumulative paging.

8 o'clock, precisely. Subject, Guilt, the Punishment and the Redemption of our Country. That this solemn occasion in the anti-slavery movement, and unswerving devotion of equal rights for all, will be greeted with signal approval, not only by the colored public of Philadelphia, but by the general public who love freedom, there can be no doubt.

The proceeds are to be used by the Executive Committee, towards procuring the rights of colored people on the city passenger railways, for the benefit of the freedmen, and to aid sick and wounded soldiers; and objects more worthy and deserving, all must admit, do not claim the attention of the colored race, especially the colored people of Philadelphia.

The following able and interesting speakers will each lecture in the course: Frederick Douglass, Mrs. F. E. Watkins, Rev. S. M. Martin, J. M. Langston, Esq., and Hon. W. D. Kelly.

Due notice will be given as to the precise time of each lecture. Tickets 25 cents. May be had from the committee, T. B. Fugate's store, 34 W. corner of State and Chestnut, or at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

Isaac C. Ward, Jonathan C. Gibbs, Stephen Smith, Jacob C. White, Sr., L. B. Vidal, Charles H. Booth, Rodman Faunt, Morris Hall, Moses Wheeler, S. Morgan Smith and Henry Gordon, Executive Committee.

William Still, Chairman of Committee on Lectures.

Tickets for sale at the office of the Christian Recorder, Jan. 7, 1865.

For the Christian Recorder.

MASONIC NOTICE.

At the annual communication of the R. W. G. Lodge of the A. Y. M., for the State of New Jersey, held in the city of Burlington, Dec. 27, 1864, being St. John's or the Evangelist's Day, the following brethren, who had been previously elected, were duly installed to their respective offices:

Bro. James Dolphin, R. W. G. M.
Bro. Freeman Gould, R. W. G. M.
Bro. Henry Carter, R. W. G. M.
Bro. Wm. A. Longfellow, R. W. G. M.
Bro. O. L. Davis, R. W. G. M.
Bro. Joshua Woodin, R. W. G. M.

The R. W. G. M. made the following appointments:

Grand Chaplain—Rev. Ebenezer Man, Benjamin Jackson.

District Deputy Grand Masters are as follows: Benjamin F. Brown, for Middlesex and Essex Counties; John H. Romeo, for Burlington and Mercer; Henry H. Williams, for Salem; Edward Wright, for Cumberland and Cape May; Isaac Wells, for Camden and Gloucester.

David Taylor, S. G. D.

Charles Faunt, J. G. D.

York Williams, J. G. D.

Robert Williams, J. G. D.

Charles Williams, G. M.

Charles Topman, G. M.

James A. Hill, G. P.

John Spencer, G. Tyler.

John E. Dean, G. Lecturer.

The Committee on Land Marks.—Brother H. Mackay, Peter D. Hodges, and Chas. Dumont.

The Committee on the Law are O. L. Davis, Charles T. Goshaw, J. Woodin.

Committee on the Grand Lodge, Levi H. Brown, W. G. M., G. Sec.

Alfred S. Williams, G. Sec.

GRAND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League will tender to the great sufferer in the cause of human freedom and the advancement of equal rights, the Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANK, a grand public demonstration, "to honor to whom honor is due," at National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, on Wednesday evening, January 11th, 1865. Tickets, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Fairbank was supposed to receive one hundred and fifty (\$150) lashes on the bare back, and undergo an imprisonment of fifteen years, with hard labor, under the cruel slave code of Kentucky.

He will give a thrilling account of his confinement, his sufferings during nearly thirty years of his captivity. Mr. Fairbank will be accompanied by his wife, who, being betrothed to the distinguished philanthropist at the time of his arrest and conviction, went to Kentucky, and administered to the necessities of her devoted lover during all those long and dreary years of suffering, and the years, insults and contempt of that slaveholding country, remained true to her first love, and married Mr. Fairbank as soon as he was released.

But come, all hear, and see for yourselves that truth is stronger than fiction.

The Committee will spare no effort to render the occasion worthy of the distinguished stranger, of the League, and of the city of Philadelphia.

Committee of Arrangement.

A. M. Green, David D. Turner,

Dr. Jas. M. C. Crumwell, George W. Guins,

Jos. C. Battell, John W. Simpson,

J. C. White, Jr., O. V. Catto,

Chas. B. Cally, John H. Colbert,

Rev. E. Neaser, John W. Page,

P. Norman Judah.

GRAND LODGE FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the annual grand communication, (St. John, the Evangelist's day,) held in their hall, South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, December 27th, A. D., 1864, A. D. 5864, the following named brethren, having been elected December 1st, 1864, for the ensuing Masonic year, were this day duly installed: Brother Jonathan Davis, R. W. G. Master; Brother Nathaniel L. Durham, Deputy R. W. G. Master; Bro. Aaron P. Faunt, R. W. G. Wardens; Bro. Ralph Gilmore, R. W. G. Wardens; Bro. John G. Dutton, R. W. G. Treasurer; Brother Alfred B. Canny, R. W. G. Secretary.

Appointments.

Grand Chaplain—Bro. James Frisby, Wm. G. Cooper, Rodman Faunt.

District Deputy Grand Masters—Bro. Chas. H. Carr, of Harrisburg, for the counties of Dauphin, Franklin, Cumberland, and Lancaster.

Brother Hamilton C. Mohon, of Lewistown, for the counties of Mifflin and Centre. Brother Geo. B. Vashon, of Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny.

Bro. Edward Mathias, S. G. Deacons.

William Shipley, J. G. Deacons.

Henry O'Donnell, S. G. Steward.

Joseph C. Green, J. G. Steward.

Jonathan C. Miller, G. Marshall.

Philip N. Judah, G. Sward Bearer.
Moses N. Jones, G. Parivant.
Perry Mitchell, G. Tyler.

Committee on Land Marks.

R. W. Brothers, Wm. H. Riley, R. H. Gleaves,

Wm. H. Giffon, Hans Shaddad, James Needham.

Committee on Hygiene.

R. W. Brothers, Wm. H. Giffon, Hans Shaddad,

F. B. Belasque, George White, and Alfred S. Canny.

Committee on Correspondence.

Bro. R. H. Gleaves, Rodman Faunt, Edward V. Young, Thos. H. Davis, and Thos. M. Clime.

Committee on Finance.

Bro. P. N. Judah, R. H. Gleaves, Joseph H. Dyer, Theodore Young, and Charles H. Edwards.

Committee on Charity.

Bro. Wm. F. Giffon, Samuel B. Collins, Thos. D. Jordan, Wm. Cooper, and George W. Woolford.

AN APPEAL.

In Behalf of Wilberforce University.

Again, in behalf of Wilberforce University, which is so near our heart, we appeal to our people for aid. The 10th of March, the time for our last payment, draws near. Five thousand dollars must be raised by that time.

Friends, will you help us?

This is the time Wilberforce needs help—She is young, in debt, and not endowed. Will you come to her rescue?

Now we do most earnestly appeal to every minister of the A. M. E. Church, to set apart the first Sabbath in February, 1865, for the purpose of raising money to liquidate the debts of Wilberforce.

Will not every minister of the A. M. E. Church, during that day, call on the people to contribute liberally for said institution?

We are persuaded to believe that, if the ministers will urge the claims of the Institution upon the people, twice the amount of money required to meet the debt can be raised during that day. Brethren, let there be a grand simultaneous effort made on the first Sabbath in February, for our young and flourishing Institution. Let nothing deter you from making the effort. In the name of our rising generation, in the name of our oppressed people, in the name of our highest interest and greatest good, and in the name of our Heavenly Father.

We make this appeal in behalf of Wilberforce University directly to you, the ministers of the gospel, the leaders of the people. Send all money by address to James A. Shorter or John G. Mitchell, Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D.,

Rev. E. D. Davis,

Rev. James A. Shorter,

J. G. Griffin,

J. G. Mitchell,

A. Holland.

Jan. 7th—At

GRAND NATIONAL CONVENTION

Of Colored Clergymen and Editors of America, consisting of Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian and Congregational, who are in special charge of churches, to be held somewhere in these United States, where the delegates can have free access to city railway cars, and to churches during their stay.

(Signed) E. WEAVER,

Editor of the Christian Recorder of the A. M. E. Church.

To the Colored Clergymen and Editors of Papers Published by Colored men:

Gentlemen:—The above call has long been a subject of thought in my mind; and the only reason why I have not thrown it out to you before now was that I was seeking a more suitable time for so doing. The idea suggested itself to me before I saw the call for the one recently held at Syracuse, New York. The best time to make this call, it seemed to me, was after the struggle of the Presidential election, the result of which has been just what God, who rules the destiny of nations, intended it should be. Praise be to his holy name.

If ever there was a time when we needed the counsel of the great and leading minds of our race, that time is now.

There are reasons too numerous to mention why there should be a National Convention of colored clergymen and editors of our papers in this country, and that at the very earliest opportunity.

Will second the motion? We should be pleased to hear from Bishops and Elders, and others, with their opinions on the subject.

Yours, &c., E. WEAVER.

Nov. 16, '64, Phila., Pa.

A GRAND CONCERT

And festival will be given at Odd Fellows Hall, on Thursday evening, 12th inst., for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church at Franklin.

Several distinguished speakers will address the assembly, and a grand time may be expected. Tickets twenty-five cents.

Care leave Davis and Powell at 5 1/2 and 6 P. M., return at 11 o'clock.

NOTICE.

Quarterly Meetings of Horntown Circuit.

Quarterly Conference at Chester, Pa., at 3 P. M., on Saturday, 14th.

Quarterly meeting on the 15th, and Jubilee on the 22d.

At Horntown, the Quarterly meeting will be on the 22d.

E. WEAVER, Elder.

Jno. C. CORNISH, Preacher in Charge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nancy Elliott, \$2.50. P. M. burg, Pa., G. B. Knox, 3.00. Hollidaysburg, Pa., J. W. Malone, 15.00. Indianapolis, Ind., Rev. W. H. Revels, 13.00. Carlisle, Pa., Eliza bell Brock, 2.50. Bridgeport, N. J., Rev. T. G. Steward, for G. H. Pierce, 1.25. Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. H. H. Catto, 15.00. Concordville, Pa., H. Anderson, 1.25. Doe Run, Pa., A. Jackson, 1.25. Washington, Ind., Malinda Hawkins, 5.00. Washington, Ind., Malinda Hawkins, for C. H. Ward, 2.50. Germantown, Pa., Ellen Higgs, 2.50. Filadelfia, Pa., Rev. W. Randall, 1.50. Baltimore, Md., Rev. G. W. Watkins, for Catherine Williams, 2.50. Newark, N. J., Miss E. Q. King, for Prof. Hodges, 2.50. Allegheny, Pa., Emily Clark, 2.50. Lincolnton, Ind., W. Henson, per Rev. W. B. Buckle, 1.25. New Hill, Ind., F. J. Cope, per Rev. A. T. Hill, for Lavinia Hopkins, 1.25. Wilmington, Del., Rev. M. J. Rhodes, 1.50.

Princeton, N. J., H. Rhodes, 2.50. Binghamton, N. Y., Rev. E. B. Davis, 1.00.

P. S.—Other acknowledgments which came too late for this No., will appear in our next.

NOTICE.

The price of the Christian Recorder will be two dollars and a half a year, if paid in advance, or three dollars a year, if not paid in advance. Per single copy, six cents. Jan. 65.

NOTICE.

J. Anderson Raymond will lecture at Scott's Union Baptist Church, Minister street, on Thursday evening, January 12th, 1865. Subject: "Africa and her People: their rights and wrongs considered, and their future prosperity."

Admission, Ten Cents. Doors open at half-past 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of Sabbath School of said church.

The subject will be one full of interest. No hearer will fail to be gratified. Call and hear this great orator.

NOTICE.

Time for April and Inform Colored People.

The first Annual Meeting of the contributors to the Home, will be held on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the West room of National Hall, Market St. above 19th, 2d story.

All contributors, and all who are interested, are invited to attend.

Several speakers will be present, and address the meeting.

M. RALPHINGTON, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life suddenly, at Reading, Pa., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1864, Mrs. Ann Henson, wife of the Rev. John H. Henson, in hope of a glorious resurrection beyond the grave, aged 66 years, 11 months, and 21 days.

There was a jubilee and Festival held in the A. M. E. Church at Philadelphia on the evening of the 26th of last month, in Princeton, the proceeds of which were devoted to the benefit of said church. The Festival was gotten up and conducted by an elected committee, and we realized from said affair, clear of all expenses, for the benefit of the church, the sum of \$77.59. We return our thanks to generous patrons.

President—Mrs. Francis R. Striker.

Secretary—Mrs. Sarah A. Schenck.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

EXECUTIVE BOARD NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 24th, 1864.

To the Colored People of the United States:—

At our late National Convention, held in Syracuse, N. Y., we formed a National Equal Rights League. The objects to be accomplished through the league are set forth in the first section of the Constitution, in these words: "The objects of this League are to encourage sound morality, education, temperance, frugality, industry, and promote every thing that pertains to a well-ordered and dignified life; to obtain, by appeals to the minds and consciences of the American people, or by legal process when possible, a recognition of the rights of the colored people of the United States as American citizens." These objects, as well as the mode of their attainment, and the advantages resulting which must follow, are worthy, most certainly, of your serious attention and consideration. The mode of achieving these objects as recommended by our National Convention, is twofold.

I. We have the National Equal Rights League with its officers and Executive Board. The province and work of this branch of our organization is to gather together, in jurisdiction in commonwealths, with, and subordinate only by the limits of our country. The language of the 5th section of the Constitution, in defining the duties of the Executive Board, is: "They (the Executive Board) shall hire an agent or agents who shall visit the different States of the nation, and by legal process when possible, a recognition of the rights of the colored people of the United States as American citizens." These objects, as well as the mode of their attainment, and the advantages resulting which must follow, are worthy, most certainly, of your serious attention and consideration. The mode of achieving these objects as recommended by our National Convention, is twofold.

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THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

All hail to merry Christmas times, all hail to you
On this day,
Of him who stooped from heights divine, to don
Our human clay;
Who took angelic nature not, as ours to extend,
Of God-like love in mortal need, our brother, Savior,
Friend—
This day replete with joyful news, a holy day shall be
With hearts as full toward God and man, we'll deck
The Christmas tree.

We'll deck it fair, for round our souls is thrown a
Gleam of light,
Good tidings of great joy to all—our tree the tale
Shall tell,
In fruits, which pleasing eye and taste may well ex-
press our joy.
When raised our vision right to heav'n, and sweets
That never cloy—
What the tree is poor to show a bounty large and
free—
They'll serve to print our spirit's page, so deck the
Christmas tree.

We'll choose a plant that thro' the year holds sweet
Scent and cheer;
To symbol forth immortal hopes, it must be ever-
green—
Securely fixed like those dear hopes, it lifts on high
The heart,
And waves o'er its boughs like those where shepherds
watched and fed.
The best of any tapers bright displays to all who
see—
The glory round the wreath throng, then deck the
Christmas tree.

An angel—bapt of human skill—with calm be-
nevolent smile,
In graceful curves from bough to bough, hangs o'er the
space between,
In joyous and sheep below, that pasture in the
shade.
Whist! every leaf and spray, and bough with fruit
is laden,
Of every kind, of every hue, in angelic imagery;
With apples, grapes, and golden balls, we'll deck
The Christmas tree.

Neath drooping boughs, the manger-crib rest close
beside the stem;
A firm, in little, shews forth the babe of Bethlehem;
The manger, to the heavy gifts, the babe of Bethlehem;
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The manger, to the heavy gifts, the babe of Bethlehem;

Not alone for children dear—the aged will
be glad to see
To live their Christmas days again, when hopes were
young and bright;
The holy teachings of their youth, rise up in loud
complaint,
Against the modern age, St. Nick, half eaten
and half saint;
Their Oliver, not of legend lore, but Christ the
child was he;
The Savior, in whose name alone, we'll deck the
Christmas tree.

And for those who have no tree, possess no
Christmas store,
Whom mark that Christmas time, brings winter
to their door,
Suck know we all, O! then let these our kindly
large hearts,
Some higher wave, none kinder words, for His the
Christ-child is he;
Our tree is deck'd—now young and old surround
and bend the knee,
One grateful, burning thought, and then light up the
Christmas tree.
December 24, 1864.

THREE YEARS.

Three have the swallows homeward flown,
Three have the Autumn leaves
From yonder naked boughs been blown,
And scattered by the breeze.
Three have the Springtime dawns to see
The empty nest, the leafless tree.

And where art thou? I seem to rove
In some lone cavern dim,
And hark the winds and waves above,
Moan their perpetual hymn.
While I am ever far from thee,
And echo their monotony.

Ah, friend! life's winds and waves are wild!
They part as beyond reach,
The little joy the Springtime holds
A broken heart may teach;
And now, in December gloom,
Both in my heart, and o'er thy tomb.

A. R. C.

The Family.

SECRET MARRIAGES.

BY A PASTOR.

The present season of the year witnesses the
"tying of knots" more frequently than any
other. The festive of the holidays appear
peculiarly appropriate for the union of loving
hearts, and the celebration of the rites of marriage.
We have thought, therefore, that a word of counsel
in regard to a peculiar class of weddings,
might, at this time, be a word in season "to
some people who are contemplating this impor-
tant step in life.

And, gentle reader, our counsel does not refer
to the choice you are to make of your companion—
whether he be rich or poor, handsome or homely
—kind or passionate, pious or the draft or exempt—
but solely as to the way of doing it. And our
advice on this point is simply this, do not get
married secretly. We will point out several rea-
sons for such advice.

1. It is very foolish. "Marriage is honorable
in all." It certainly is a serious step to take,
and is not the time for a man or woman to feel
the fool. And yet this getting married secretly
is that nobody shall know of it, when, eventually,
it must be known, is not the wisest thing a man
can do. It accomplishes no good. It is done
generally to "play a trick" on the friends of the
parties, or to avoid a "serenade." But this is
not the time for tricks, and if the serenade is
contemplated, it will come off at any rate, and
only the harder for being postponed.

2. It creates unpleasant feelings amongst your
friends. When it is at last discovered that you
are married, and have for some time been de-
ceiving them, it does not raise you in their respec-
tation. They will recall every time you have
made since your marriage took place, which now
will look very much as if you told them down-
right untruths, in order to keep your secret. In
your own families, especially, the happiness that
was contemplated in witnessing your nuptials is
suddenly dashed, and a father's care or mother's
love which were being wrought up in expectation
of this event, are brought to sudden and un-
pleasant termination. You have taken the most
important step of life behind their backs, and
confidence and sympathy receive a blow from
which they do not easily recover. Your father,
too, is placed in an unpleasant position. He is
bound by your infidelity of secrecy. He ming-
les with your friends, yet must deceive them by
his words and acts, and when the fact comes to
light, he too is looked upon with impaired
confidence, and as an accomplice against the peace of
their home.

3. It raises suspicion of wrong. So seldom is
there any thing to justify secret marriage, that
the world always puts its own construction upon
it—and the world is not always the most chari-
table in its suspicions. Putting matter how pure the
characters of the parties who married, this un-
circumstantial alone blasts away a reputation
which subsequent years of propriety can scarcely
live down. It looks as if you were either
ashamed of your marriage, or, also, your mar-
riage was shameful of you.

It is always regretted. At least we never
know a couple thus united that did not speedily
regret it. The "fun of the thing" was very
soon over, and was but a poor compensation for
the displeasure of parents, the coldness of friends,
and the remarks of the world. Instead of taking
people and friends by an "agreeable surprise,"
and thereby adding to the enjoyment of the oc-
casion, they have found this single fact has
robbed the occasion of all enjoyment whatever.

Our advice, then, to every one in, first of all

to get married. "It is not good for a man to
be alone." But, secondly, do it honorably, openly,
and seriously. Provide things honest in the
sight of all men."

THE CROOKED PICKLES.

The sound of brisk steps, directions, subdued
voices, the carefully laid table, with its china
and silver, confirmed Minnie Warren's suspi-
cions. "We're got company. Aren't you glad,
Dede? Uncle Aaron's come." And found Aunt
Lucy had granted the importunate wish of her little
nephew by allowing her to think herself useful on
this great domestic occasion.

"I got the pickles?"
"And pick out all the straight ones."

"Yes!" and back she skipped with a phre-
nic, so green, so hard, so sure to be brittle, that
even fastidious Aunt Lucy was satisfied.

Minnie dropped into her little chair, watching
for another opportunity "to take a step for
auntie," and as she sat, grave lines were drawn
upon the serious little face, that drew Aunt
Lucy's eyes toward her, busy as she was.

"Why did you tell me to get the straight
pickles, Aunt Lucy?"
"Because they look a little nicer for com-
pany; the crooked ones taste just as well."

Minnie felt back pondering the idea she could
not quite express.
"Aunt Lucy?"
"What, dear?"

"Do you know Uncle Aaron better than you
do Uncle John? Didn't you tell me Uncle John
was a dear good man. Aren't they both your
brothers just the same?"

"Indeed they are, and I love them both," an-
swered Miss True, quick tears dimming her
eyes.

"But—" the earnest eyes, the quiv-
ering lip asked permission to go on. Miss True's
smile granted it.

"You have made toast, and cooked chicken,
and put on the prettiest dishes for Uncle Aaron,
but when Uncle John was here, you said, 'Never
mind, the blue dishes are just as good as the
gold ones; and you didn't tell me to get the straight
pickles either. But, auntie, I'm very sure you told me
to treat my little playmates just alike.'"

"Well, Minnie, I knew that Uncle Aaron was
more particular about his eating than Uncle John.
I didn't have things very nice at home, while
Uncle John is out."

"I know," chimed in the flexible, expressive
child's voice, "I know why—because Uncle
John is poor. But, auntie, if he don't get nice
things often, won't he like them better when he
does?"

This was a new question, put with moist eyes
and deprecating tone, was too much for Aunt
True. She would have boxed a poor child's ears,
but she answered Minnie, (would that all of us
could be as wise!) humbly:

"Dear child, Uncle Aaron was wrong; he loves
his brother just as much, and means to treat them
so, and when Uncle John comes again, he shall
have a nice supper."

"Yes, and I'll get the straight pickles too."
"I declare," exclaimed Aunt Lucy, shutting
herself into the kitchen, while the four years of
experience, which she had gained in the kitchen,
told her that this child of hers was a happy
face. "I declare, Lucinda, that child of yours
does ask such questions; did you hear her? I
over shall see a crooked pickle again without
being ashamed of myself. You must be careful;
that pickle jar has taught Minnie more about the
sign of respect of persons than the whole second
chapter of James would have done."—Watch-
man and Reflector.

I selected the most promising advertisements
in your columns, and wrote to the advertiser
to meet me in town. The first that called
was a bailer. He was a man of some personal
appearance, which he evidently thought it his
first duty to cultivate. On his being ushered
into the room he said he had "embraced the
earliest opportunity of obeying my summons."

I perceived at once like Agass, he must be ap-
proached delicately, and should have felt some-
thing how to introduce to a refined personage
but that I soon found the question was not
whether I should engage him, but whether he
would engage me. Did he pay the bills? Had
he the entire charge of the cellar, or was there a
sacred sanctum in which I alone kept the key?

My answers were not satisfactory. Had I a
groom of the chamber? No. In such a case he
concluded I had a value? I supposed his case
my dress had not encouraged my exaggerated
notion of the value of my "exuviae," for
as my reply that the butler was the only man
out of livery, and officiated as my valet, I saw I
was disappointed. Forgive me, he said, however,
he kindly consented to give me one more trial,
and inquired whether under these circumstances
he would be expected to bring in tea and
coffee after dinner. I told him that I regretted
that such would be the case, and he must, indeed,
be a very busy man. I afterwards understood that
it likely I should ever find him in the fourth
in a quadrille, but that he would, in my
house, be expected to do every thing he was
able, except feed the pigs. "That," said I mildly,
"I do not do." On looking up, to see the effect
of his last observation, he was disappearing in
the doorway.

The next applicant was a cook and house-
keeper. She was pleased slightly to touch on
her autobiography, just sufficient to inform me
that she had "always lived in the best of fami-
lies," and then, like the butler, proceeded to as-
certain whether I should suit her. Her first
question, also, was: Did she pay the bills? Her
I came to town every year? When in the
country did the farm supply the house, and did
I kill one sheep or two per week? When in
town, did I have "hampers of fruit and vegeta-
bles up regular, which was mostly very illi-
convenient?" When my examination was at an
end I said: "Mrs. Jones, you were only three
months at your last place, nine at the previous
one, eleven at the one before that. It seems to
me these were rather short periods." "Oh!"
said she, "they are such dishes of mince; but
in course your lady is a real lady and keeps her-
self to herself!"

The whole system of service, as at present
understood in England, is rotten at the core—
"All play and pay" is the cry, and "meat
meals five times a day" and port and sherry
litter wine, "the only maxim of the servants' hall."

Lasso a boy running wild at play, cloth him
in livery, and at the end of a week ask him
to live; he will tell you it is not his place.
It is no government of wood or drawer of water.
When the governess comes back from her
short holiday, will John do the housework, or
accuse to take up her little bonnet box, which
weighs only a few ounces? Certainly not. It
is really time some remedy were applied, or we
shall soon be worse off than the emigrant on
his way to the backwoods, who, on seeing his
beaded wagon standing out in the rain, suggest-
ed to his newly engaged "help" that it had
better be drawn under shelter, and received
for answer, "Well, I guess it had oughter,
least ways I should pull it in, if it was mine."

Nothing but what is God's distortion, should
be our shame.

"GRANDMOTHER."

She is not a fashionable old lady, we are
aware, and sometimes offends against a fastid-
ious sense of etiquette; but what if she does?
Would she be that same dear, old beloved,
grandmother if she did not? Think of her
when there is no "company" present whom you
desire to impress with an idea of your refinement
and importance. Think of her patience, her ex-
perience, her devotion, her long life of labor and
struggle to achieve the position which you at
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THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion, Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 14, 1865.

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BY

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For the Christian Recorder.

PHRENOLOGY.

No. 3.

BY J. ANDERSON RAYMOND.

The Mind—Its Philosophy.

What power unseen controls the grand machine,

Man, nobler work of all God did create?

What is this seeming web that thoughts convene?

This myth that fails in all, food for debate?

No boundary line confines its soaring wings;

No treasure hid beyond its range of flight.

It rambles to the ends of earth, and brings

Joy, sorrow, darkness, clouds, and light.

The mind is the temporal and spiritual guide

of man. The mind of man! unfathomable mys-

tery,—what depth, what force, what profundity!

Tis to man what the sun is to the tree,—the or-

gan of reason, the vital part of mentality, the

frame work of intellect, the window of percep-

tion, and the controller of human action. How

can we account for this wonderful phenomenon?

or, is it beyond comprehension?

The mind is a lamp whose light is never en-

tirely extinguished;—a stimulus whose virtue is

never entirely destroyed; yet, in some, its light

is but a flickering ray.

The mind must exist in some form, whether

it be observed by humanity or not. It must

exist. It does not exist in a unit, but it is com-

posed of a plurality of some things beyond

present imaginings, made up of textures strikingly

different.

It is that unseen prompter which holds us in

its keeping by an invisible chain; leads us

whither we go, whether we would or not; pre-

cipitates us into the very abyss of guilt, or

saves us, by instinct, from unseen dangers.

The mind is the reflector of thought, and the

home of the soul. The mind is also the man.

Without mind man is a wheelless vehicle,

a moving automaton. All his acts are guided by

another's will. Without this unseen assistant,

he is as the feather blown before the wind—no

power to resist or turn.

No thought can suggest itself without the ac-

tion of the mind. The idiot, the raving mad-

man both have mind—have reason.

There is nothing in the universal kingdom

wholly incapable of thinking.

If the mind be chained to the operation

of one function alone, or if but one organ be

in action, it is mind. It is altogether impos-

sible for the whole mind to be deranged. Man, while

in a state of sensibility, is sane upon some things.

Truly the mind can be rendered inactive by

narcoles, by utter prostration, by dreamless

sleep, by stunning blows, or by disease; nothing

else can overcome the action of mind over body.

Man can accomplish nothing, (no matter how

trivial the effort he puts forth,) without the ac-

tion of the mind. There are but two states in

life when the mind is not in action, which are

insensibility and dreamless sleep. The mind, in

exercise is dreaming; or, if not, why, in the

descriptive subject, those nervous states? why are

their dreams disturbed so often by frights and

evil premonitions? and, in the healthy sleep,

if the mind be not in action, how is it that so

many things that transpire in the day can be re-

called in dreams?

I said there were but two states in life when

the mind was not in action. Crazy or insane

people are said to act on impulse or instinct, if

they are impulsive. This shows that when man

has become insane, he has not lost his mind.

Impulse is but a quick action of the mind. And

to prove still further that the mind is never ac-

tively destroyed or lost, I will state that all in-

sane and lunatic persons have lucid moments,

moments when they can converse as rationally as

any one.

Insanity does not destroy the mind. When

one is insane, the mind is only diseased. Now,

if the mind were entirely destroyed, we could

neither think nor act. It has been argued that

brutes are guided by instinct, and not mind.

What is instinct? But recollection, if brutes have

not mind, how is it that they have memory?

How is it that the noble horse can obey com-

mand of his master? If brutes had not mind,

they could not remember; they could not be

taught any thing. But they have memory.

Brutes know their keepers, know their friends,

and know their enemies. Brutes know how to

shun danger.

And to prove still further that they have

mind, I will state a case of a horse that I once

had the care of. This horse had many bad

tricks; one of which was, whenever she came to

a hill she was determined not to pull. I remem-

ber one instance of this kind, when she was heavily

loaded. She stopped on a hill, and was deter-

mined not to draw the load up, but com-

menced backing down alone. After this she was

never known to stop on Cornog's hill. She

would stop any place but here. When after-

wards she came to this hill, she would seem to

be seized with fresh vigor and strength.

What a vast extent of field the mind covers!

Its power of expansion is exhibited in the

most remarkable degree. It would seem that it

cannot be taxed to its utmost strength. No mat-

ter how much be taxed upon a mind that is not

diseased, it can still bear a little more. No mat-

ter how much be taxed, it is still a little more,

and it can still grasp a new idea. Its depth

cannot be sounded. Its power and force re-

move each obstacle. What influence has the

strong mind over the weak one? Look for a

moment at the mind-awakening power of a

Webster, Clay, and Henry! The mind was man's

success. The minds of Hannibal, Alexander,

Napoleon, and others, struck terror to the hearts

For the Christian Recorder.

VOICE FROM PITTSBURG.

Its Smoke—Its People—Its Leaders—Peck,

Woodson, &c.—Baptist Society—Celebra-

tion—G. B. Vashon, &c.

Mr. Editor:—Once more we find ourselves

in the "smoky city." Its appearance is much

the same as when we left it, some five years ago,

the smoke being just as dense, the houses just

as black and dingy, and the great heart of the

people just as large and generous.

There are some things, which characterize

Pittsburg, independent of its vast manufactories,

its smoke, and its liberal hearts, and that is, the

staidness of the people. Pittsburg is really an

old place, being a military post even before the

days of the Revolution; and the spirit of its

people now hates to leave the things of the past,

but loves to enter into them.

In public enterprise, even the white popula-

tion are far behind the other great cities of the

Union. There is not a single park or fountain

within the whole city. When we speak of the

colored people, truth compels us to say, that, in

no city of half the size, is there such a want of

public enterprise. Noble and generous, intelli-

gent and pious, they still mysteriously lag be-

hind the swift march of events. Nor is this

fault without an excuse.

The character of every community is shaped,

in a very great measure, by its leaders. If they

be wise and good and progressive, these traits

will be found in the community at large. Un-

fortunately for Pittsburg, there has always ex-

isted mutual bickerings and jealousies between

or among its leaders, and for want of harmony

in the work, the interests of the public have

suffered.

We have known Rev. John Peck from child-

hood, and have only known him to esteem him.

We also admire Rev. Lewis Woodson for his

virtues and attainments. Matthew Jones, Esq.,

has, by his straightforwardness, reflected no little

credit upon his people.

These gentlemen, we doubt not, are among

the recognized leaders of this community. Of

their piety, their intelligence, and their worth,

<

The Christian Recorder.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

READ THIS.

To our Old Subscribers.

We embrace the present opportunity of saying a few words to our delinquent subscribers, now that the New Year has fairly set in upon us. Those persons who have been receiving this paper (the Christian Recorder) regularly during the past year, and even longer, and neglected to pay for it, would greatly oblige us by settling their accounts once, or give their reasons why. If the cash be not forthcoming, they will get but one more paper besides the present issue. Stopping a subscriber's paper is a most disagreeable and unpleasant duty, but it has been forced upon us. Within the bounds of reason, we might attribute it to a little unconscious oversight—but that hope has vanished with the Old Year. The amount due the paper will be forwarded for collection. The amount due for last year and this is five dollars. Those owing for more than one year will have a larger bill to pay. The money may be sent to us by return mail. And now let us hope that our few remarks may have the desired effect.—Ed.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Congress is striking in a right direction. The Senate passed Mr. Wilson's Bill or Resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers: 27 yeas, 10 nays, and 10 against the measure referred to.

We are glad that act of humanity and justice has been ratified by such a large majority of the members of the Senate. The matter was brought about by the untiring efforts of such champions of liberty to all God's creatures as the Hon. Messrs. Sumner and Wilson, of brave old Massachusetts, whose blood flowed free in '76 and '61. It would have been a burning disgrace and shame, had the voice of the Senate spoken otherwise.

Those Senators who voted against the passage of the Bill should, and probably will yet, have occasion to regret their inhumanity and folly in opposing such a righteous measure as the one we refer to.

The Telegraph failed to give the names of the assenting and dissenting members to the vote. But those brave and manly hearts, big with the promptings of humanity, who have so nobly carried the Senate in spite of all opposition, will be held in venerated remembrance by the posterity of every true American. Yes, they will not be forgotten in that last great day by Him who has said that as we do unto others, so shall it be done unto us.

THE HOUSE.

The fate of the Senate having gone forth, we now turn a wistful and supplicating eye towards the HOUSE. Its decision is yet to come. We await its storm mandate with an interest almost as great as that which attended the dark Inquiry in days of yore. And oh, we pray to God that this august body may not hesitate to sanction the passage of this Bill. The soldier's prayer and the burst of praise from the lips of the liberated wife and children would tell, you had not told in vain. We take courage when we think of such patriots and men as Hon. Wm. D. KELLY and Mr. STEVENS, of this State, Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, and a host of others. We feel assured that these gentlemen will leave no stone unturned in the furtherance of this desired object. But, we regret to say, there are some whose hearts seem made of adamant—men upon whose unyielding ear the cry of the orphan and the tears of a weeping mother fall unheeded—who, as they cross their own food children at the evening hour, never entertain the dreadful thought: "If God had made us slaves!" These men will do all in their power to prevent the passage of this Bill. Should the House not pass the Bill, they will be at least thirty years behind the PEOPLE!

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

This is another important duty now devolving upon Congress. If this country expects peace and quietness to resume their wonted way, she must remove every doubt from the minds of the whole American people as regards the Constitutionality of Slavery; and, if unconstitutional, why should it be allowed to longer blot the fair pages of that mighty book? The colored people of this country have a vigilant eye to the interests of all their friends, and all those who advocate their rights and privileges, and most assuredly will not forget their benefactors.

GENERAL BUTLER.

While engaged in writing, the report reaches us that General Butler has been removed from the command of North and South Carolina. We do not as yet give much credence to the rumor, taking into consideration the source from whence it first originated, (the New York Herald,) for we cannot believe "Friend Jimmy" even when he is telling the truth, unless otherwise confirmed. Some of our New York papers have a most happy tact, when short of "stuffing," of inventing sensational canards, without regard to truth, that bring a minor and unimportant consideration. We know that General Butler has always had many enemies among the "Bees" community, both North and South, who would have done him injury long ago, had it been in their power. No loyal man is respected by them. In fact, their animosity should bear proof to Butler's honesty, for none but vagabonds and traitors are exempt from their diabolical threats. Therefore, as the report comes from the New York Herald, we hope and are inclined to think it most outrageous hoax.

PEACE.

We notice a report going the rounds that Mr. Blair has gone to Richmond for the purpose of bringing about some sort of a patched-up peace. Well, we have not the least objection to an honorable and permanent peace, but any other kind we disapprove of. We mean, in other words, that we do not wish to see peace restored in this country on any other basis than the abolishment of slavery for ever, and the restoration of all our just and inherent privileges. Then, and not till then, will be satisfied with peace. Can you think else, in reality, be peace? No! 'Twould be but the flimsy pages thrown over the ghastly corpse, whose final decay must discover its unwelcome presence.

THE CHURCH IN TENNESSEE.

We have just received a letter from the Rev. Charles Birch, who is stationed in Tennessee, and we regret to learn that immediately after the great battle fought by General Thomas, and victory had perched upon our banner, the churches under the supervision of Rev. Brother Merry were all at once taken possession of by the military authorities, and made to serve the purpose of a hospital and blacksmith shop. Therefore, he and his flock are without a place to worship

in. This being the case, Brother Birch feels that he and Brother Merry will not be able to do much for the Recorder and Wilberforce University, but promises to do the best possible under the circumstances.

We hope that the omnipotent Creator will bless and prosper the labors of Brothers Birch and Merry.

We are glad to learn that quite a number of revivals have been going on lately in different places.

A CHANGE IN THE HEADING.

The "North Western Christian Advocate" comes to us at the present time with a new heading, and which, by the way, we consider a decided improvement. Brother Kddy, like a faithful shepherd, does not forget to study the interests of his patrons. In the centre of the new heading may be found a representation of the world or globe upon which we live and move on the right and left sides of the engraving are also inscribed our national flag, which may well be understood as representing the unswerving loyalty of the Antislavery people of the United States. The plow, agriculture, the anvil, the hammer and the sword are all there, and may be seen at a glance of the eye on the top. In the oval is the Cross, which the editor considers strictly Wesleyan. It may be so, but room is here undoubtedly left for an argument on the subject: We wish our old friend and brother editor a long and happy New Year, and continued success in his department of labor. We trust that the new and attractive heading will prove an incentive to increased circulation.

A GOOD TIME AT MEDIA.

On Saturday and Sabbath last, quarterly meeting was held at Media, Pa., by Rev. E. Laws. We had a very pleasant time there throughout the Sabbath day, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

At night, after having a short discourse, we held love-feast, and had an unusually good time. It was indeed a feast of love, and all present on the occasion referred to seemed to enjoy the meeting greatly.

The church building there belongs to our people, and is said to be the first one built in Media. We do really think that there should be pride and benevolence enough among the members and friends of that place to get up a much better one, if for nothing else than credit's sake, or else cause the one they have got to make a better appearance in many respects. May the good Lord bless the people of Media.

We also had quite a pleasant time on Brother Laws' circuit. Up to the present time of this Conference year, there is but one more quarterly meeting to be held on this circuit.

THE LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Society has been very active in raising funds to help the sick and wounded soldiers. They are still at work, and apparently untiring in their efforts. We refer our readers to their advertisement, which will be found in another place in our paper. May great success attend their efforts.

A WORD TO OUR BRETHREN AND READERS.

Some time ago, we promised to publish the number of new subscribers our brethren, agents and friends would send us by the 10th day of January, 1865. That day has passed, and we lay before our readers the result of the effort. It will be seen, that some of our brethren have worked faithfully, while others have been totally asleep in regard to the question at issue—who will send us the most cash subscribers?

Up to the time of writing, it will be observed, that Rev. H. M. Turner, as he is Chaplain of the First United States Colored Troops, stands first as regards the highest number of cash subscribers, while Chaplain E. K. Miller, of the Twenty-fifth United States Colored Troops, leads the van, when we consider the number of subscribers, as he has 150 names, all promising to pay by middle of this month. We hope to hear soon from Chaplain Miller.

Looking farther down our list, we see 22 cash names, credited to our little Dove, of New Orleans. Brother Dove is never behind in doing a good work, and, ere long, we hope to have 20 more from him.

We must not forget to mention Rev. E. T. Williams, Miss Mary Still, Rev. W. R. Norris, Rev. C. Burch, and Chaplain White, Twenty-fifth United States Colored Troops, who have all done a good work in our behalf.

We hope that our friends will take no exception when we state, that some of them have done but little, in comparison with what they should have done. Where there are most people, we read, we expect most subscribers therefrom. In this we have been somewhat disappointed. But we are satisfied, that our brethren are yet in earnest about the welfare of our people, and our prayer is, "Brethren, continue in the good work. Let this be but the first of a series of lists, that will appear regularly in our columns, and remember, that if we fail in our enterprise, you alone will have to bear the opprobrium, and, if we succeed, yours will be the praise."

We leave the matter to rest in your hands, hoping that our kind friends and brethren will bear in mind, that personal aggressiveness will only benefit a few individuals, whereas the success of the Christian Recorder will add much to what has already been done towards the amelioration of a whole race.

Subjoined is the list referred to:

Rev. J. M. Alexander, Helena, 12 cash, all for 1 year.
Rev. W. J. Davis, Galveston, 3 cash, all for 1 year.
Rev. H. R. Revels, 4 cash, 7 unpaid, 3 for 1 year, 8 for 6 months.
Rev. E. B. Davis, 1 cash, 2 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. S. Watts, 1 cash, 4 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. W. R. Norris, Norristown, 7 cash, 3 for 1 year, 2 for 6 months.
Miss Mary Still, 13 cash, 1 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. Thomas Cooper, 4 cash, 2 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. Ed. Laws, 1 cash, 5 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. J. W. Malone, 5 cash, all for 1 year.
Rev. C. Burch, 12 cash, all for 1 year.
Rev. W. Davidson, 1 cash, for 6 months.
G. W. Terley, Esq., Virginia City, Idaho Territory, 5 cash, all for 6 months.
Rev. K. T. Williams, 15 cash, 2 for 1 year, 13 for 6 months.
Rev. J. Hamilton, 2 cash, 1 for 1 year, 1 for 6 months.
Rev. William Jackson, 2 cash, for 1 year.
Rev. W. T. Halpb, 1 unpaid, for 1 year.
Rev. H. J. Johnson, 1 cash, for 1 year.

Rev. A. T. Wood, 3 cash for 6 months.
Rev. W. A. Dove, 22 cash, for 1 year.
Rev. J. A. Jay, 1 unpaid, for 1 year.
Rev. W. Arbuckle, 4 cash, 3 for 6 months, 1 for 1 year.
Chaplain G. H. White, 20th U. S. C. T., 18 cash, for 4 months.
Rev. E. Davis, Xenia, 4 cash, 3 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. John M. Brown, 1 cash, for 1 year.
Chaplain H. M. Turner, 55 cash, all for 1 year.
Rev. L. Patterson, 3 cash, for 1 year.
Rev. T. G. Stuart, 4 cash, 11 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. J. Lynch, 1 cash, for 1 year.
Q. M. Sarg's Place, 27th U. S. C. T., 5 cash, for 1 year.
Rev. A. Tili, 2 cash, for 1 year.
Mrs. Thos. Gould, 1 cash, for 1 year.
Mr. Cropper, 1 cash, for 1 year.
Mr. James Brown, 2 cash, for 1 year.
Rev. S. T. Jones, 3 cash, 3 unpaid, all for 1 year.
Rev. F. Myers, 1 cash, for 6 months.
Rev. L. W. Ham, 2 cash, for 1 year.
Rev. W. M. Johnson, 1 cash, for 6 months.
J. W. Wilkerson, 6 cash, for 6 months.
Rev. B. Bridges, 3 cash, for 1 year.
Rev. W. W. Grimes, 1 cash, for 6 months.
Chaplain E. K. Miller, 28th U. S. C. T., 130 unpaid, all for 1 year.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

This tried friend of equality and the advancement of our race, will deliver the first of a course of lectures, to be given under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, of colored people of Pennsylvania, at Concert Hall, Chestnut St., on Monday evening, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

We would here take occasion to say, that all who do not attend, will lose a rich treat. The speaker has been engaged in the cause of suffering humanity, for more than a quarter of a century, and should be held in grateful esteem, by every colored man in the United States.

His subject is announced in another column, and there is no doubt but that he will discuss it in its purity.

As a speaker, Mr. Garrison has long stood foremost in the ranks; and as a friend to the negro, he stands in the van.

To our friends, we would say, secure your tickets early, in order to obtain a seat.

A limited number can be had at our office.

THANKS.

We take the present opportunity of returning our thanks to our esteemed friend, Mr. Gleaves, of this city, for the large and splendid lot of excellent Oysters which he kindly sent us. They were sent to him from old Virginia, and he magnanimously shared them with us. A delicious bivalve at any time, we found those oysters a rare treat—large, fat and luscious. We don't think we ever saw finer ones. We just finished them last night. We can very well appreciate the spirit of friendship which prompted this excellent substantial gift. May the Lord spare the life of the kind donor, and prosper him in future times.

While in this connection, we should not forget to call attention to Mrs. Gleaves, the worthy "partner for life" of the gentleman whose name we have just mentioned. Mrs. Gleaves has a very fine trimming store, located in Pine street, which adds not a little to the business-appearance of this locality, and is the means of travel along this noted thoroughfare. The secret of Mrs. Gleaves' success is plain. She is entirely the lady in her manner of doing business: very polite and accommodating to all who may chance to deal with her, and ever wearing a smiling and cheerful countenance. But no description of ours can do justice to her splendid assortment of goods.

We refer our readers to her advertisement, in another column of our paper.

BISHOP CAMPBELL.

The brethren of Indiana Conference will see that the Bishop has laid out the work for them to do, by the sitting of their Conference.

MARRIED.

In our last issue, in noticing the marriage of our firm friend and active business man, Mr. James W. Brown, to Miss Emily E. Offer, of Annapolis, Md., on the 20th ult., there was, unfortunately, a typographical error. The name of the bride was incorrectly printed Emily O. Offer, instead of Emily E. Offer.

OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER WEEK.

It now costs us, since the commencement of the new year, over two hundred dollars per week to get the Recorder out. In view of this expense, we hope that all our agents will, at once, settle all arrearages, and that all who are not subscribers, will send us their names and subscription prices. Let every one do his duty in the premises.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

FROM BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not enumerated the columns of your valuable paper for nearly a year, I beg the publication of the following, for prudential reasons.

First, The A. M. E. Church in Boston is not, in a financial point of view, in a prosperous condition. The original debt amounts to nearly \$6000. The only hope of its redemption is, to sell part of the property. This, however, cannot be done until the 1st of July next. Then our Trustees will have full control of said department.

For the last two years, we have been compelled to exert ourselves to the utmost to pay the interest accruing on the principal of the debt. This we accomplished by public collections from month to month. Were it not for the generosity of our white friends, as well as our own people, who are not members of our church, it would have been impossible to have existed for six months.

May the great Head of the Church, in the last great day, be merciful unto them!

Secondly, The travelling ministers wish to know how they will get their salaries. It will, in the end, speak for itself. I will give my personal credit for all they do before their Elder leaves them; for they are a God-loving people. Their love is exhibited in their acts of kindness to their humble servant, and also to strangers, who visit them as preachers.

A number of the zealous and persevering sisters of the church held a Bazaar, for four consecutive weeks, to aid the Trustees in paying off the debt on the church. From the proceeds of the Bazaar, these noble-hearted angels presented the Elder with fifteen dollars. All thanks to them and their patrons!

On New Year's morning, after the Elder had greeted the congregation and his friends, Brother John Hazzlett, who is on a visit here for the purpose of seeing his friends, very kindly asked for a New Year's gift for his Elder. The building was well filled with both white and colored people, (which is not a rare thing,) who responded nobly to the call. The Elder realized the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, for which he is very thankful.

Not long since, a few of the ladies of our church and the young men of Boston, who are not members of any church, presented to Elder Rao a life-size portrait of himself, executed in oil, as a slight testimonial of their high regard of his moral and religious worth.

Can he forget them? He should not. When the work of the artist shall fade, and those who admire the work of the artist's brush and the sculptor's chisel, shall perish, as doth the flowers of the field, then let it be known to his children, that the people, whom he served, loved him.

In the afternoon and evening of the first Sabbath in this year, our highly esteemed brother, John Hazzlett, preached two of his masterly sermons, to the satisfaction, I think, of all present. The house was full of smoke, and fire from heaven fell among the people. After which, they shook him heartily by the hand.

The people of Boston stand when they are happy. Bethel and Zion churches are the only exceptions. Old May Street has not forgotten the old path.

I do not know why the people, both white and colored, love to come to Bethel in such great numbers, unless it is the fact, that we have a variety of natural preachers, and because we shout so loudly in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and the abolition of slavery in Maryland.

On the 24 of January, 1865, religious services were held, at 10 o'clock, in the Twelfth Baptist Church, South Street. Services were commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, touching the occasion. There was excellent singing by the choir.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the people met in the spacious Tremont Temple.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Smith, a worthy brother, who presented the young champion for freedom, E. G. Walker, of Charleston, for President, besides a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Prayer by Rev. H. H. White, of Boston. The President eloquently addressed the large assembly. May he live long, to do well for himself and his race!

The Hon. Henry Wilson, one of the United States Senators from the Old Bay State, who does not forget the black man when in Congress, or when out of it, thought it no disgrace to ascend the platform. He spoke eloquently on the prospective universal freedom of our race, and was highly greeted.

He was followed by Dr. J. B. Smith, Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., Rev. R. C. Waterson, and other gentlemen too numerous to name at the present time.

The people met again in the evening. After prayer, the "Banner of the Free" was sung by a choir of children from various Sabbath-schools, under the direction of Miss R. M. Washington, who deserves much credit.

The President introduced Mr. George Thompson, of England, who addressed the meeting very eloquently. He was followed by Mr. E. L. Remond, of Salem, Massachusetts, and R. Morris, Esq.

The assemblage appeared very much pleased with the proceedings, which were now brought to a close.

On the same day, the Shaw Guard, 14th under command of Captain Lewis Gaul, paraded through the principal streets of Boston, in honor of the day. Their ranks were full; and they were greatly applauded by the respectable citizens. Both officers and men reflected great honor upon themselves. I hope that they will maintain what they have gained.

At four o'clock, the company was invited to dine at Mr. Jamison's, in Spring Lane. The repast was given by the merchants and other noble-hearted gentlemen of the city, who were also present. The celebrated Cornet Band, which accompanied the Guard through the streets, and discoursed fine music, were also present.

Colonel Albert J. Wright presided at the table, which groined under the weight of turkeys, chickens, hams, scalloped oysters, puddings, pies, &c.

The Captain, in behalf of the Colonel, requested the Chaplain, George A. Rue, to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon the repast; after which, ample justice was done to the various good things.

Captain Gaul proposed the health of Colonel Wright, who responded, concluding with the sentiment: "Captain Gaul, officers and members of the Shaw Guard, may you be able, as soldiers, to sustain the noble reputation for bravery and heroism of the gallant dead, whose name you bear." The Captain returned thanks to the generous friends, and then introduced the Chaplain, who responded, briefly, but eloquently, to the Colonel, (we say the reporter,) closing with a sentiment, in honor of the late Colonel E. G. Shaw, Jr.

The band played Play's Hymn, the whole company standing.

Mr. Robert R. Potter read a glowing letter from the Hon. F. W. Bird, one of the Governor's counsels, which concluded thus: "Yesterday it was announced, that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. To-day the white man confesses, that the black man has rights, and asks him to acknowledge, that his and the black man's rights rest upon the same basis."

The First Lieutenant of the Guard, J. P. Watkins, made a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. Steinbarn, Quarter-master, Dr. Bond, Acting Sergeant, Professor Steward, and the Chaplain, which composed the Captain's staff.

No distinction was observed in the company during the repast.

Let the battle not cease, nor the cannons stop their roar, until the chains shall fall from the limbs of every slave now held in bondage. Thus shall songs of praise to the Most High resound, in joyous strains, from every hill and valley throughout the land, and the country will, indeed, be "the land of the free." God speed the day!

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE A. RUE.

NOTICE.

Report of the Oration at National Hall will appear next week.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

A LETTER FROM NATCHEZ.

Natchez, Miss., Dec. 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me the privilege of penning a few lines for insertion in the Christian Recorder.

Your valuable paper has ever been a true and welcome friend to me, and I receive it promptly. I have not the presumption to claim for my humble endeavors the praise, usually bestowed upon your more able correspondents by your readers.

It gives me pleasure to be permitted the high boon of corresponding with such an excellent and high-toned paper as the Christian Recorder. It is, indeed, in my humble opinion, the best paper published in the country, North or South, and is highly esteemed by its numerous readers, both white and colored.

That the Recorder may increase in value and circulation—that it may continue to minister to the wants of the soul, and furnish its readers with its excellent temporal news—that its beloved editor, correspondent, and readers may live such a life during their brief sojourn in this wicked world of care and we, that God, in His infinite and all-wise providence, will permit us all, after the death of our frail earthly bodies, to meet with Him and the saints and angels, in the blissful home above, where care nor sorrow are known, and where naught is heard but songs of praise to the Lamb of God, which reigneth for ever and ever, and where all is eternal day—is the earnest wish of the writer.

I am, very respectfully,

J. S. HARKENSHAM.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Norfolk, Virginia.

Dec. 28, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—The appeals of Bishop Payson and Professor Mitchell in behalf of Wilberforce University, have been read by your numerous readers, and they remind each and all that there is \$5,000 yet unpaid, and which must be paid by the 10th of March, 1865. Can we raise that amount by that time? Yes, I answer most emphatically, and it is for us to try, and the work is done. Suppose one hundred of our names from our own purse and the purse of our congregations the small amount of \$100 each, the amount is raised, and a surplus over to aid in fixing up things. Who will try it?

I will raise \$100 by the middle of February, or sooner. I shall aim to raise more, and hope to succeed. Will not our brethren rally at all points, and in all places?

If their congregations will not respond to them, apply to others—all lovers of the education of our race. Don't wait, as Brother Parker proposes to do for any body—old or young, gentleman or lady—but let each go right to work, and save to us and our posterity, Wilberforce University.

God help each one to do his duty! Set Norfolk down for not less than \$100.

Yours for an educated people and ministry,

JOHN M. BROWN,

Pastor of St. John's A. M. E. Church,

Norfolk, Virginia.

P. S. Let all our brethren respond, and say what they will do!

FOR THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

To the ministers and members within bounds of the Philadelphia and New York Conferences.

DEAR BROTHERS AND FRIENDS:—Having seen and read the appeal emanating from the executive committee of the Wilberforce University, calling upon every friend and well-wisher of the noblest of all enterprises among us, viz., the Wilberforce University, to make a general rally on the 5th Sabbath in February, to raise money to pay the last instalment on the property, I would, therefore, call upon all the ministers, itinerant and local, members and friends, within the bounds of the two conferences above named, to come up to the help of Wilberforce on that day.

A. W. WAYMAN.

Baltimore, January, 1865.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Looking over the columns of your invaluable journal, my attention was attracted by seeing another appeal in behalf of our University. For one, I am ashamed that it has appeared; that a connection of one hundred thousand people cannot—cannot do it? No, Mr. Editor, will not pay to them the small sum of \$5,000 for the only University that is in the hands and under the control of the colored people in this, or any other country. It is a shame, yes, a burning shame! "Tell it not in Gath."

Now, Mr. Editor, I will be one of the one hundred pastors that will raise for Wilberforce University one hundred dollars by March 1st, 1865.

JAMES A. HARDY,

Pastor of Emmanuel A. M. E. Church,

Portsmouth, Virginia.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—In view of the fact that one great, mighty, and united effort is now to be made to raise five thousand dollars to meet the last payment of the Wilberforce University, which must be raised by the 10th of next March, therefore, as one feeling deeply interested in its welfare, as well as others, I therefore thought it not out of place to let all the friends of intellectual and moral improvement, both ministers and laity, know that I am with them heart and hand in the use of every lawful means in our power to raise the above sum. If we succeed in the accomplishment of that great object, we clothe ourselves with everlasting honor. If not, we cover ourselves with everlasting disgrace and shame.

Brethren, I appeal in you, can we not do it? I think I hear one heart and loud response come hurrying from every heart—Yes! yes! Wilberforce shall be ours. We have the money, and it shall be forthcoming.

Dear brethren, sisters and friends, let us awake and arise in our strength to strive in this important enterprise, and God will bless us. Remember, the eyes of the world are upon us. The time in which we live demands of us to hold the noblest institution with an unshakable grip. There never was a day in our history filled with brighter prospects for us than the present. God has done great things for us in the past. God has done great things for us in the present. God has done great things for us in the future. Let us arise and arise in our strength to strive in this important enterprise, and God will bless us. Remember, the eyes of the world are upon us. The time in which we live demands of us to hold the noblest institution with an unshakable grip. There never was a day in our history filled with brighter prospects for us than the present. God has done great things for us in the past. God has done great things for us in the present. God has done great things for us in the future. Let us arise and arise in our strength to strive in this important enterprise, and God will bless us. Remember, the eyes of the world are upon us. The time in which we live demands of us to hold the noblest institution with an unshakable grip. There never was a day in our history filled with brighter prospects for us than the present. God has done great things for us in the past. God has done great things for us in the present. God has done great things for us in the future. Let us arise and arise in our strength to strive in this important enterprise, and God will bless us. Remember, the eyes of the world are upon us. The time in which we live demands of us to hold the noblest institution with an unshakable grip. There never was a day in our history filled with brighter prospects for us than the present. God has done great things for us in the past. God has done great things for us in the present. God has done great things for us in the future. Let us arise and arise in our strength to strive in this important enterprise, and God will bless us. Remember, the eyes of the world are upon us. The time in which we live demands of us to hold the noblest institution with an unshakable grip. There never was a day in our history filled with brighter prospects for us than the present. God has done great things for us in the past. God has done great things for us in the present. God has done great things for us in the future. Let us arise and arise in our strength to strive in this important enterprise, and God will bless us. Remember, the eyes of the world are upon us. The time in which we live demands of us to hold the noblest institution with an unshakable grip. There never was a day

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The Christian Recorder.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

JUDGE KELLEY'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On his wealth as the white man? Most assuredly. What is the object contemplated by taxation? Is it for the purpose of compelling all to contribute to their means, that some may be benefited thereby? No. It is for the purpose of securing a form of government, that the weak may be protected against the encroachments of the strong—that the law may not be trampled upon and oppression be done.

This is what caused the sentiment to spread from the mother country. This is what raised such an opposition against the tyrant, King George, headed by the illustrious Washington and his noble patriots, and who, for seven long years, battled, almost hopelessly, against the oppressor and tyrant. But, at last, the lion of proud England was forced to succumb to the American eagle.

The Revolutionary War was fought in vindication of the Declaration of Independence, whose main bulwark is that "all men are created free and equal." This is as plain as it can be rendered. The Revolutionary War was fought to secure the foundation of the Union, that "all men are created free and equal." The language cannot be misinterpreted.

Then, why should the colored people be subjected to inconveniences in this land, where "all men are created free and equal"? Argument has no resources to rebut our assertions.

Our prayer is, that Mr. Lowry may live to see the day when his efforts shall be crowned with success.

THE TEN THOUSAND CASH SUBSCRIBERS.

We thank our numerous friends for their praiseworthy efforts, made with the view of securing ten thousand cash subscribers for the Christian Recorder. Some have done nobly, and if the rest had done as well, we would have received more subscribers than we called for. We have not yet secured ten thousand cash subscribers, although we have made considerable progress in that direction.

We have not yet, nor do we intend to give up our original purpose, until the last of March. The demand for the Recorder is still on the increase. Our brave soldiers in all parts of the army are continually calling for it. We suggest, that the friends of the soldiers send us as many for as many subscribers to our paper as they can afford. They should also specify to what regiment or company they desire them to be sent.

Will not the various Sunday-schools—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, and others, take this matter in hand, and contribute their mite towards sending the Recorder to our brave soldiers? Will not the Sabbath-schools in the Canada also exert themselves to further this benevolent work? We patiently await their answer.

We call upon our good friends to make one more grand effort. The object of the Recorder will remain, as it has heretofore been, to infuse a Christian spirit among its readers, and to promote the interests of the colored people. Now is the time for our friends to make their best efforts.

QUADRENNIAL.

Several persons have made application for copies of the Recorder containing our Quadrennial Address for the last four years, as an item of history. We would state, that the Address is to be found in the last issue of Vol. IV.—No. 5, 1861.

Any one sending us six cents and a postage stamp, will receive a copy. It is well worth ten cents. Jan 28-61

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

We are indebted to Mrs. Horace Greeley, who has very kindly sent us a copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1865, for which we tender him our sincere thanks. In appearance, the Almanac is a very neat, and for accuracy, like his honorable author, has but few equals. We would advise our patrons, both lay and clergy, to procure a copy, if possible.

Mr. Greeley will ever live in the hearts of the American people, and generations yet unborn, will hold his name in high esteem. He has always been a friend to our oppressed race, battling for them against all odds. He has, indeed, been tried, and not found wanting. May he continue in the good work till his earthly pilgrimage is over, and then enter into the joys of eternal bliss!

THE RIGHT OF AFRICANS TO CITIZENSHIP.

We have received a pamphlet of 21 pages, on the above subject, without the author's name signed to it.

We have read it through very carefully. We confess, that, on account of the author's name not appearing, we were somewhat suspicious of the character of the work, before we had read it. But, after a careful perusal, we were agreeably disappointed. The views of the author, generally, are those entertained by us.

In the first place, he is opposed to the expatriation of the colored people to any country, but contends that they are as much entitled to remain in this country as any other race, and that, if it were desirable that they or any other race should migrate to another country, it should be with their own free-will and accord.

He claims that any race should have the right, subject to a well-defined limitation, to inhabit the country of their choice. He does not argue, that the ignorant colored man should receive more elevation than the ignorant white man, nor that the ignorant white man should be placed lower in the scale than the ignorant colored man. His arguments are principally upon the abilities and inequalities of any race; that is to say, if a colored man is capable of possessing the rights, privileges and immunities that are bestowed by a government upon its citizens, his color should not deprive him of them. We presume no one will object to this.

He also proves, by logical reasoning, the political rights and equality of all men, and then brings forward such arguments as the following: "Because I advocate the political equality of my white butcher, or baker, or candlestick-maker, does it follow that I should be willing to marry his daughter, or that he should marry mine?"

This is the kind of argument that he brings to bear upon the objection. We may say more about this in the future.

NOTICE.

There will be an ordination of Free Deacons in the Union Baptist Church, on Wednesday, next, Jan. 28, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

If a colored man has wealth of any description, is he not taxed? Is not the black man required, by law, to pay as heavy a ratio of taxes

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Dear Brethren:—The time is rapidly drawing nigh for the last payment to be made, viz: in March next. Will not all of our brethren now make one grand and concentrated effort to meet the coming demand? The fate of a College and the reputation of a people depend upon your action. Do not falter now, in the very hour of your triumph. The world is gazing upon you. The amount can be raised with the greatest ease, if you would only think so. We refer our readers to the advertisement, which will be found in another column.

RAIL: ALL HAIL TO MISSOURI!

We have the pleasure of chronicleing in this issue, for the benefit of our numerous readers, the highly gratifying intelligence, that Missouri is now numbered with the Free States. She is henceforth and for ever free. This is indeed glorious news. No more slave-marts and pens in Missouri—no more scourings and partings of friends!

We now hope that Missouri will make her laws equally tolerant and acceptable to every creed and color, so that she may be enabled to look down with contempt upon the odious black laws of the State of Illinois, as of every Slave State.

We hope that the good work so nobly begun will never stop until every State in the Union is made free, when all men shall be made equal in the eyes of the law and in the estimation of their fellow-men.

THE CONVENTION OF OHIO.

We are glad to learn, through the columns of the Colored Citizen, that the good people of Ohio had quite a pleasant time at the Convention held in Xenia, in that State, and that they have gone to work like men determined to succeed in what they undertake. This is just the right spirit it must conquer.

THE COMPOSITION OF A QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—AND WHO SHALL ATTEND THE SAME!

On page 58 of our new Dispense it is specifically laid down who are to compose a Quarterly Conference, and not who may attend a Quarterly Conference. It means nothing more nor less than this: that those who are members in fact have the right, not only to participate, but to vote on any and every question that may duly arise.

Our fathers never intended to exclude the members of the Church from coming and going and to learn for themselves the manner in which the laws and regulations of our Church are conducted. But, at the same time, we believe that when the Quarterly Conference has any special business or private affairs to transact, they have the right to exclude those who are not members of our Church, and even those who are members, unless they hold an official relation to the said church.

In the Western districts, among both white and colored Methodists, it is considered an honor and is a source of great gratification when they can have any one of our Elders, Deacons or preachers present at their Quarterly Meeting Conference, and are always happy and willing to receive any word of advice from a brother who is not at that time in charge of the station or circuit but a regular itinerant preacher.

As for myself, we have always done it, and we have even done more than that. Whenever a Steward was a member of a Quarterly Conference on any circuit or station, thought proper to pay a visit to a neighboring circuit or station, and came into the Quarterly Conference, we always felt proud to hear him speak and tell how his people were getting along in his place, and how they managed to dispose of his or that question.

In conclusion, let us say that we may refer to this matter again.

TRUSTEES' REPORT TO THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

We wish to say a few words just here as to what views we entertain in regard to the coming of said Report.

The object of the General Conference in making this law was that a proper record of the Church should be kept, and also, that should any discrepancy be discovered in their Report, the Quarterly Conference should make a minute and thorough examination of the whole affair. If the Report were found to be correct, it was to be approved and duly recorded upon the Quarterly Conference book. If it was not right, it was to be referred back to the Trustees for correction, and the discrepancy found pointed out to them.

In the latter case, it is the duty of the Trustees to take the Report back, and overlook the whole matter very carefully, and, after seeing that all necessary correction be made, report it back to the Quarterly Conference, either in the interval, or at its next meeting. This is what we understand.

THE WIDOWS, PARENTS, AND ORPHAN CHILDREN.

In case there are none, the brothers and sisters or other relatives of any soldier, sailor, or marine, who has been killed in battle or by accident, or who has died by disease, either in camp or at home—before or after discharge (for the free and full maintenance of any such person) from charitable or other motives, and who have not applied for their just dues, are invited to call in person, or correspond at once with Jos. E. Devitt & Co., 427 Walnut St., Philadelphia, the Military and Naval Agency, and obtain a pension varying in proportion to the rank of the deceased, from eight dollars a month to fifty dollars a month, and all the arrears of pay due, and in the case of the widow, a pension of \$100 a year, and in the case of the orphan, a pension of \$100 a year.

Joseph E. Devitt & Co. invite the attention of all who have claims, arising not only from the present war, but any past war, and who may have a claim on the Government, to call or correspond with them.

Joseph E. Devitt & Co. especially invite a call or correspondence from the friends of those whose deaths are uncertain, and who are marked "missing." Several hundreds of such have, during the past few months, received the arrears of pay, bonuses, and pensions due them through

the instrumentality of the Military and Naval Agency. In cases where difficulties, apparently insurmountable, have occurred, Joseph E. Devitt & Co. have been remarkably successful—owing to their vast experience, thorough knowledge of their profession, the great care and skill in the preparation of their claims, and their fidelity to the trust reposed in them by the well deserved confidence of their patrons.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 10, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—My attention has recently been called to an important historical fact by reading a communication of Mr. Ciss in your last week's issue.

The query has a thousand times arisen in my mind. Why do not our numerous Associations and Commissions, now spread all over the free States for the benefit of the Freedmen and the elevation of the colored race, do something practically as well as theoretically for the proposed objects in view?

How many of our people have been properly educated in business matters, the mechanical and fine arts, and the learned professions by these Societies?

No man who is well-informed in the matter will doubt the ambition and ability of colored children and youth to qualify themselves, with proper assistance, for the cares of business, arts and professions.

May I not suggest (which I do with regret) that it is possible many of our Societies may be controlled by officers whose friendship for the race so much and so justly abused may depend upon the fact that they desire a snug office, with a good and liberal salary, and traveling expenses paid just wherever they desire to go, and quite as often as they please. May not this morbid love of ease and comfort be as great an incentive to them as the advancement and moral education of the unfortunate and oppressed race whose loyal, devoted and unswerving champions they profess to be?

Would it not be infinitely more creditable and better to practice philanthropy in a practical and evident manner, rather than to indulge in vain theories upon it? Then, give us men who do not make it a business (I might almost say a profession) to run the round of those benevolent institutions, but always take care to know their own race and comfortable, and to keep on to a fair object.

Give us men who really represent our interests and care less for themselves and more for the down-trodden of humanity, and the reward will be found in this and the better world.

MASS-MEETING AT NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

At a mass-meeting of the colored citizens of New Bedford, Mass., held in the Salem Baptist Church on Wednesday evening, January 11th, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Anglo-African newspaper, in its issue of Saturday, January 7th, 1865, stated, in the course of an editorial article, that "black men were not the equals of white men," taking especial pains to prove that black men are inferior, and that white men are superior in intellect; be it, therefore,

Resolved, by us, the colored people of New Bedford, Mass., in mass-meeting assembled, that the assumption is untrue, that we, as a race, are inferior in intellect to the white race; and that the logic is unsound, by which this pro-slavery assumption is sought to be maintained; and that the pretended proof is deceiving in its tendency, and the concession made in the whole article, is in the highest degree, disastrous to our just claims as an oppressed people.

And let it further be resolved, That the Anglo-African has broken the last link which bound the colored people to its support, by joining with pro-slavery papers, orators and divines, in denying our claim to equality, by conceding an inferiority of intellect, just when, through the sufferings of war, the perils of the nation, and the necessities of the hour, white men are beginning to acknowledge our equality and concede our rights.

And let it further be resolved, That the subscribers to the Anglo-African in this city, be requested by this meeting to make the publishers of that paper a present of the remainder of their subscriptions, and refuse to take any longer an organ, which, in its reckless gratification of pro-slavery prejudice, and its constant attempts at vulgar wit, and which has so little respect for the race, from whose money it maintains its existence, as to brand us before the world in a deliberate utterance, and with a labored effort at proof, as mentally inferior, and that, too, in presence of such men as Frederick Douglass, H. B. Garnet, Bella Norton, J. S. Ruek, J. B. Smith, Robert Morris, and a host of others.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Anglo-African, the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia, and the Colored Citizen of Cincinnati for publication, and that the two last-named papers be recommended to our people for subscription.

[We give place to the above article, not that we are prepared to endorse the proceeding; for we have yet to see the statement referred to in the Anglo-African. If the above is correct, our friend, Hamilton, can clear himself.—Ed.]

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Near Richmond, Va., Jan. 10th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—Having a few leisure moments I take the opportunity to address a few lines to you to inform you how we are getting along. All is quiet along our lines. We have a few deserters coming in, and they seem to be in the spirit when they reach our lines, although some of them are very poorly clad, and all tell the same story, that they are destitute of the necessities to sustain the winter.

Our soldiers are pretty well clad and have plenty of eat. The only thing that troubles the boys, is that their pay is not forthcoming. And "When do you think we shall be paid?" is the repeated question. We have gone into winter quarters. As far as I can learn, one thing is deeply regretted, the departure of General Butler. It is deeply felt by all the soldiers of the army of the James, both colored and white, for he was as a father to all. But, he has left his Farewell Address with us, which was read to us on dress parade, and is highly appreciated. We regret parting with so good and brave a man, but God so wills it, and His will he done; for

He holds the reins of all men's hearts, and His strong arm can only be obeyed.

I was reading of the sudden illness of Jeff. Davis; but most of the Yankee boys think it was from the trouncing he received from General Sherman. I also read, that Missouri is to be emancipated; and that Tennessee is free from all rebels. Now, Mr. Editor, I think this is two steps more towards the fall of rebellion. Although Jeff Davis has made it appear that he is a great prophet, his prophecies, it appears, are unpropitious to him, and he has built his hopes on the same foundation that the foolish man did, and great was the fall of the foolish man's house. Thus, I think, it will be with Jeff. What can he do to be saved? Is the question. His can do nothing! Let us reason. Suppose we were placed as they are, what could we do? Why, we should be like Pharaoh and his host, whose heart was hardened, and would not let the children of Israel go free; but, at last, had to submit to the strong arm of God. Thus will it be with the traitor, Jeff Davis, however, that the day is not far distant, when we shall be able to surround our cheerful families, and relate to our wives, children, parents and friends, what we have witnessed during this struggle for freedom, liberty and equal rights.

Here I close, hoping that success may attend the Union League. May kind Heaven grant them success, in all their undertakings to gain the rights of all our colored brethren. And may the future conduct of the colored soldiers be such as shall place a most noble and generous public, and wipe out all the prejudices that have been held against our race, and may we defy the world to say that we are cowards. Our bravery is known to the public already.

Dear Editor, that long life and prosperity be yours, is the wish of your obedient servant, Private HARRY C. HOOKS, Co. F, 43d Reg. U. S. Colored Troops.

STATE EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Last evening, in pursuance of a call issued by the Executive Board, a meeting assembled in Franklin Hall, to make arrangements for having Philadelphia fully represented in the State Equal Rights Convention, which assembles in Harrisburg, February 8th.

The meeting was organized, by electing Dr. James McCremill, President, and a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

John C. Hustler offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The Chair appointed the committees. Public meetings will be held in all the districts, during the coming week, for the election of delegates.

Resolved, That in order to have Philadelphia fully represented in the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights Convention, which assembles in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, February 8th, the city be, and is hereby divided into six representative districts; and that the Chair shall appoint a committee of thirteen, in each district, who are hereby authorized and urged to call, at the earliest period, public meetings, for the election of delegates, to represent their respective districts in the Convention.

Resolved, That the districts be as follows: 1st, Franklin; 2d, West Philadelphia; 3d, North of Callowhill street; 4th, From river to river, from Callowhill to Spruce street; 5th, West from Tenth and south of Spruce street; 6th, East from Tenth and south of Spruce street.

Resolved, That the committees be requested to form League auxiliaries, and secure the co-operation and support of all Churches, Lodges, and other organizations, for the advancement of the State League, in its efforts to secure the enjoyment of equal rights without regard to color.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, January 24th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—Some time having elapsed since I have seen your Washington Correspondence in your valuable paper, I feel interested to such an extent as to take the liberty of sending you a few items of what has recently taken place.

The young ladies of the Fifth and Seventh Wards have been holding a large fair, in the basement of Israel Church, for the benefit of the minister in charge. They have done a noble work and deserve great credit, having been laboring four weeks in that good cause. The ladies of the Second Ward gave an entertainment for the young men which was a brilliant affair. Frederick Reed's band being present, sent forth some of its most intelligent and enchanting music. I think the ladies of Washington deserve the credit of responding to every call made upon them.

Being at the Capitol yesterday, I ventured into the gallery of the House of Representatives. There was nothing of consequence being done. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, brought in the attention of the House, the recent assault of A. P. Field, of Louisiana, upon W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and proposed a select committee, to take such action as will vindicate the privileges of members, and the freedom of legislation. Mr. Farnsworth offered an amendment, that A. P. Field, who was there pending action on his case as a member elect from Louisiana, be excluded from the privileges of the House. A short debate took place on the pending question, on which Mr. Schenck and the other in favor of excluding Mr. Field. There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of vindicating the legislative freedom of the House. The resolution was adopted. To-morrow, I believe, the bill to allow us the privilege of voting comes up. It has been very bad walking here for several days and the city is quite dull, but to my next, I will endeavor to give you some interesting news.

Yours respectfully, AN OCCASIONAL.

MEMORY AND IMAGINATION.

BY MRS. JULIA F. COLLINS.

These twin beauties of the mind, render the brain a miniature world. What beautiful pictures memory sketches from the pages of the past, while imagination solves and renders them replete with living beauty. Beautiful memory, how lightly we value this grand and sublime faculty! It is the key to the past, and it is the only way to review the past from our infancy. We may dwell long and fondly over the sweet scenes of our childhood, as fond recollection presents them to view. We may stand again on the threshold of the world, when we gazed on the trials of life through a golden cloud, when we were eager to take up the responsibilities of men and women, to mingle with the gay world. But a change has come over the spirit of our dreams. Would that we could now look on life as in our childhood days of innocence. We have realized that life is more than a passing dream. A stern reality, even in our dreams, and memory brings the light of other days around us, and

visions of happiness dance over the mind, wearied forms press in quaint review down the shadowy vistas of the past. In sweetest remembrance, reproduces the lights and loves of the far away time, and innumerable memories and looks a fairylike enchantment to the scene; but memory deals not always thus gently with us, for she sometimes persists in unlocking the ghastly door of remembrance, and brings out the skeleton we have hidden, and fast would forget, and out of these chambers come troops of spirits with dark foreboding aspects, to act over again some dark scene in life's drama, some sad recollection of which we are vainly seeking to bury in oblivion; but they are engraved on the tablet of memory, and while reason remains shall haunt our visions, and the skeleton remains in the far away corner of the brain to be reproduced perhaps in our brightest hours, or happiest moments. Here, too, imagination, faithful ever to memory, points to a future so dark and foreboding that we shudder for a moment of calm forgetfulness, neither is memory always thus avenging, for she smooths with gentle and soothing influence the sad recollections of parting scenes with the dearly loved, who have long since passed away from earth, away to happier homes, where parting and sorrow are no more. Gentle imagination tones down the high coloring till all is sweet harmony, and the heart of man is chastened and subdued by the memory of such sorrows long since passed away, but ever to remain fresh in the tablet of remembrance. It is well we cannot forget it. The recollection ever restrains the wayward and erring, while imagination is an important auxiliary that presents these brain pictures in such vivid and striking colors, such a contrast of light and shadow as become indelibly stamped on the heart, and we would have these pictures always beautiful, such as we would love to look upon and linger over, after they have been retouched by the hand of time. We must regulate our actions so that in the time to come there may be no dark foreboding scenes to be drawn by memory, that imagination, ever busy, may not even in our dreams, haunt us with alarming visions. If we steadfastly practice the "Golden Rule," let it guide and govern our lives; we shall have few dark pictures to mourn over, while sweet memory and beautiful imagination shall live with each other in guiding our path through life with sun and shine and happiness. Then let us love and follow the golden precept, which says: "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

LETTER FROM LEWISTOWN.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me the privilege of saying a few words through the columns of your widely spread journal. You are aware, and also the readers of your noble paper, that the colored people of the free States are forming National Equal Rights Leagues, all subordinate to the National Association, held in Syracuse, N. Y.

We, the colored citizens of Lewistown, organized a Union Equal Rights League on the 12th of December, 1864, and we held a grand jubilee on Monday, the 26th of January, in honor of the Emancipation proclamation. I will try to give you a sketch of the proceedings done on that day.

We met according to appointment in the A. M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock, after the choir sang an anthem and prayer by Rev. William Helling, the president, John L. Griffith, acted the object of the meeting in a very nice style. He introduced Rev. William Helling to the League.

Rev. Helling addressed the meeting in a masterly manner. In the course of his remarks he said he thanked God for sparing his life to see this day. He was often applauded during the time occupied in making the address.

At the close of his address the Union Equal Rights League formed in a procession, and marched to the public school room on Janata street, and partook, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of a very nice dinner got up by the following committee: Miss Sarah Shorter, Mrs. Susan Doss, Mrs. Mary Nelson, Mr. William Palmer, and H. C. Nelson, after their repast the League returned to the church, where the choir entertained them with some very fine music until 5 o'clock, when the League adjourned, to meet in the Wesley church at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At 8 o'clock, according to adjournment, the League met; after singing and prayer, the president introduced Mr. Samuel C. Nelson, who addressed the League: "The Necessity of Union Equal Rights Leagues in the United States, and the Great Horror of Slavery, and the Necessity of Education." The next speaker introduced was Mr. Samuel Nelson; his address was very encouraging to the League.

The president, Mr. John L. Griffith, next proceeded to address the League. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the enemies of our race putting the cause of this rebellion on the colored people. He proved that colored people were not the cause of it—that those wicked aristocratic demagogues had done this as a pretext. The President's address was quite interesting to all.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock, with three rousing cheers for the President of the United States, General Butler, and the colored soldiers of the United States. H. C. NELSON.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(CHATHAM, C. W.) JAN 17th 1865.

Dear Recorder:—I suppose you are aware of the old prejudice which has long existed between the two branches of the B. M. E. Church in this place, which I am sorry to say is not crushed, but still exists, especially at that branch of Zion which claims, or is known as the Victoria Chapel, E. G.

In the last issue of the Christian Recorder you published an article written to you by John W. Taylor, secretary of said Victoria Chapel. In regard to the grand jubilee exhibition which was held in that Church on (Monday) Christmas evening, which lasted two nights in succession, in this article he gave you the names of the speakers and singers of their own Sabbath School, and also the titles of the different pieces sung and spoken. But he has taken good care not to give you a single name of the members of the Sabbath School with which I am identified, I, and several others of this Sabbath School had a special invitation by Rev. Walter Hawkins, to take an active part in his exhibition, which invitation we complied with, and I took part in several songs, quartettes, &c., among which was the beautiful song, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," following directly the very eloquent speech of Miss Sanders, of which you had a copy, suitable to the occasion. Also the well known anthem, "Hail to the West," "Zion Zang," &c., &c.

It was my name included as forming part of the programme? The answer is, No. For the simple reason that I was the son of the Rev. H. J. Young, his influence being with the other branch of the B. M. E. Church. I suppose your worthy correspondent, J. W. T., thought it would be a damper to the programme to be dependent on the name of Young as forming a part of it.

Dear Recorder, I hope and pray that this old prejudice will be abolished, and I hope you will respond to this prayer.

I remain yours, with Brotherly Love, WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

LETTER FROM ZENIA.

BOSTON, MASS.—[Editorial privilege.]

The long spell of silence which has existed between me and the columns of your paper, by communicating a few things relative to our spiritual and temporal prosperity.

We held our Third Quarterly Meeting on the 10th and 11th of December, at which time we were favored with the presence of our senior Brother, Quinn; he was looking well and in good spirits.

We have been protracting our meetings up to this time. The Lord has favored us with His divine presence, and blessed the labors of His people. We have been blessed with the force of gospel truth, and they have crowded in the altar night after night, pleading for mercy at the hand of God; some twenty-two (22) have professed faith in Christ.

We have received into the church in all about thirty up to this time, and the work is still going on. God is surely in the midst of his people, reviving, converting sinners, and building up the church in the most holy faith. God has surely blessed the labors of his servants the past year.

We held our Quarterly Love-feast on New Year's eve, and we had a New Year's feast indeed. It was charming to the minds of all veterans of the cross to listen to the experience of the young converts, and to hear these more mature youths. I am happy to say we have had more of the soundest converts I ever witnessed.

As to Trinity Church, Wilberforce, there is no special religious excitement at this time, but we hope to make a successful effort for the spiritual

money. May God bless and preserve you from all harm. I long to be with you all.

Yours respectfully, Private 43d Reg. U. S. C. T.

For the Christian Recorder.

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It was my name included as forming part of the programme? The answer is

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The Christian Recorder.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Harrisburg, Penn., February 8, 1865.

We arrived in this city yesterday, in company with a number of the Philadelphia Delegation, at about 4 o'clock, P. M. The snow was falling heavy and fast. The broad air of heaven was obscured from sight by the fleecy and blinding flakes; for it was a snow-storm in earnest—the deepest fall we have had during the present winter.

On our arrival, we were met by Mr. Hughes and several other gentlemen. While standing there in the cold, in a sort of listless apathy, somewhat after the fashion of a General waiting further orders—for we had, as yet, no specified place to go to, we observed a most prepossessing and pleasant-looking young lady standing in the depot, whose radiant and amiable countenance at once bespoke a warm and generous heart—and an especial concern for those whom she might know to be well cared for at home. We were finally introduced to the lady by our worthy friend, Mr. Adger, of Philadelphia, and she proved a most welcome introduction on our part. The knowledge of the fact that we were no less a personage than the Editor of the Christian Recorder, seemed to give her confidence in the young lady's mind to settle us to her unbounded hospitality.

A most pressing invitation was at once kindly extended to us to accompany her home to the residence of her kind parents. Having no place to go to, you may be sure we gladly accepted this invitation. The name of the lady is Miss Ellen Spence.

A cozy and comfortable little home we found it to be; for if ever there was a family who live comfortably, it is Mr. and Mrs. Spence. But let this suffice.

The Convention met this morning at ten o'clock, in the A. M. E. Zion church, and was called to order by Mr. William Nesbit, of Altoona. Mr. O. V. Catto, of Philadelphia, was appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered to the throne of grace by the Rev. John Price, a local preacher, of Harrisburg. On motion, a committee of five was appointed on the usual Credentials.

This committee reported favorably of all, with one exception. This exception being afterwards found to be all right, the whole referred were adopted.

The Convention then arranged matters for the delegates, &c.

On motion of Elisha Weaver, of Philadelphia, that Mr. David Bower be requested to address the audience.

Mr. Bower accordingly stepped forward and spoke very eloquently upon the objects of the Convention, and also gave a detailed account of the praiseworthy conduct and unswerving loyalty of the colored people throughout the present unhappy war. He also said that now is the time for the colored people to be up and doing, while it is day.

The next speaker in order who responded to the motion and call for a speech was Mr. Williams, of Hollidaysburg, who spoke briefly, but to the point.

Mr. John Allen, of Philadelphia, was next called forth. This gentleman spoke, for the space of five minutes, in glowing and eloquent terms.

The next speaker was Mr. J. J. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, who delivered a very fine speech, occupying a period of time not exceeding ten minutes.

Mr. Aaron Still, of Reading, was next called before the meeting, and made a few pointed remarks.

Upon motion and call being made, Mr. Elisha Weaver then stepped forward to address the audience. His remarks occupied some eight or ten minutes, during which time the Committee on Credentials returned. Their report was received and adopted.

A committee of five on Rules was appointed, &c., &c.

The Convention then appointed twelve on the matter of Permanent Organization.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met. Mr. Nesbit in the Chair.

Mr. Catto, Acting Secretary. The Committee on Organization reported the officers of the Convention as follows:

Rev. John Peck, of Pittsburg, President.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Philadelphia, Ed. Christian Recorder, Vice-President.

Mr. Moses Brown, of Hollidaysburg, do.

Mr. O. L. C. Hughes, of Harrisburg, do.

Mr. James Davenport, of Pittsburg, do.

Mr. John Welch, of Bellefonte, do.

Mr. William Nesbit, of Altoona, do.

Secretaries.

Mr. O. V. Catto, Philadelphia.

Mr. T. H. Harris, Hampton.

Rev. Redmond Fauget, Philadelphia.

Business Committee.

Professor George H. Vashon, of Allegheny.

Mr. Daniel Williams.

Mr. D. B. Bower.

Bergantini & M. Green.

Mr. B. G. Palmyra.

Mr. James Henry.

Mr. Nelson, of Harrisburg.

There were some other little items of business then transacted. The members were requested to come forward and pay in the sum of two dollars towards sustaining the Convention. There is a large delegation present, and they are still coming in.

The Convention decided to have two sessions per day.

February 9, 1865.

Last night the meeting was addressed by Sergeant-Major Green, Hon. Mr. Lowry, of the Senate, Mr. John Allen and Prof. Vashon. The speeches were all well-timed, and much to the satisfaction of all who had the pleasure of hearing them.

This morning, the 9th instant, the Convention was called to order by Elisha Weaver, Vice-President, and was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. W. Alston. The roll was called, and Minutes of the previous session read and approved.

Several persons were made honorary members. Prof. Vashon, the Chairman of the Business Committee read a report—first, the declaration of rights was adopted; second, the resolution of the committee's report was continued until the report was adopted.

A few more items of business were transacted, and then, the proper hour having arrived, the

Convention adjourned, to meet at two o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention assembled. The President in the Chair. The meeting was opened by prayer.

The Minutes were read and approved. The Convention proceeded to the regular business.

Several preambles and resolutions were then offered.

The Convention decided to invite the Senate and House of Representatives to the Convention, and also some two or three members of the Legislature, to speak.

The Committee on Business reported further progress, among which was a resolution offered by Mr. Wright in relation to colored schools, which drew forth quite an animated discussion upon the subject—some favoring colored schools, and others entirely for colored schools—and that where there were twenty schools in any location, they be formed into a school, under a competent colored teacher.

Friday Morning, Feb. 10.

The Convention met at ten o'clock, A. M. Prayer was offered to the throne of grace. The Minutes were read and approved. The next item of business was the report of the Committee presented.

Professor Vashon, the Chairman of the Business Committee, reported several resolutions as offered by several members of the Convention. The Financial Committee's report was read, but objections to its adoption were made by some of the delegates present. However, it was finally adopted.

The committee read a resolution in reference to W. L. Garrison, regretting his course in relation to his case at the Massachusetts Antislavery Society, which is found in the "Liberator," of Feb. 3d.

There were some objections made to the adoption of this resolution. The motion was at length made, and finally carried almost unanimously.

The committee continued their report through their very efficient chairman, Prof. Vashon, of Pittsburg.

The following resolution was presented by the Business Committee.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified at the exhibition of intellectual ability and business in manifested in the columns of the Christian Recorder, a weekly paper, published by a colored man, (Rev. Elisha Weaver,) within the limits of our State—and that we therefore cordially commend it to the patronage of every colored family therein.

This was carried without a single dissenting voice.

The Convention decided that when they adjourned, they would adjourn sine die. Five o'clock having arrived, the Convention accordingly adjourned with much harmony and decorum, to meet at night to hear some addresses delivered.

Evening.

At a quarter of 8 o'clock the house was filled with white and colored. A number of the members of the Legislature and their lady friends were present.

The audience was first addressed by the Rev. Wm. J. Alston, on the subject of emigration to the South.

The next address was by Mr. J. J. Wright, of Wilkesbarre. The whole course of this gentleman's address was marked by defensible rounds of applause.

The next speaker introduced by the Chairman was Mr. O. V. Catto, a teacher in the High School in Phila.

The next was Elisha Weaver, Editor of the Christian Recorder.

The Financial Committee, through their chairman, Mr. Gordon, of Philadelphia, took up a collection, after which all the delegates and strangers were invited to repair down into the basement of the church, there to partake of a grand collation prepared by the generous ladies of Harrisburg, in which one Miss Mary Williams was quite prominent.

The treat was a grand and refreshing one—and when we say that we shall not soon forget the good ladies of Harrisburg, we know that we but reiterate the sentiments of every person who was present and partook of their proverbial hospitality.

We have been present at a goodly number of State Conventions, and was the President of the last one, we believe, held in the State of Indiana, which was considered a grand affair. We were also present at the National Convention in Syracuse. But we must say that for good and kind treatment, the ladies of Harrisburg wear the crown.

The basement was completely filled, and we lingered there nearly to one o'clock, and then we went to our place of temporary abode, donned our things, went to the depot, and left for home between 2 and 3 o'clock, and here we are, at your service.

P. S.—The reason for our Report being so long this week, is, that the first portion intended to appear last week did not arrive in time, owing to the detention of the mails by snow. So we have made the best of our mishap by putting them back together.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We were astonished to find in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 14th instant a letter inserted under the pretence of a communication, in relation to negro suffrage. The article may have been communicated, but we were compelled to omit the idea of the editor and proprietor of the paper. If so, it certainly speaks the firm's sentiments. The letter commences by questioning the motives for giving social and political equality to the negro—and whether or not it meets with the approbation of the great body of loyal people of Philadelphia. Let us here answer that it does meet the approval of the majority of the LOYAL people of this city. Can any rational man, who has an oval in his head, and acknowledges the existence of the one true and living God, have the effrontery to undertake to say that it is right to exclude any race from public co-operation on account of color? If the author of the article in question will say that he has no soul, and that there is no God to whom he and all other men are responsible—and proceed, then we have nothing more to say about it, and will further retract all that we have said. Now, taking it for granted that you do acknowledge the true and living God, therefore do not dare to argue against the admission of the negro into the area on account of color—and also retract all you have said in that article against the same, for the reason that God commands you to do unto all others as you would have them do unto you.

The next thing we note is that he says, "A step would have been taken towards eradicating

the instinctive repugnance that counteracts the suggestions of passion, and keeps the race apart in marriage—and we should be just so much nearer to being a race of quondams or mulattoes."

It is an old saying, and a true one, that those who live in glass houses should never throw stones, and especially the first one. Let us ask the Inquirer who first caused quadrupeds or mulattoes to be introduced into this country? Will he answer that? How then dare you charge to the negro and throw into his face a crime of which your own race are the first and real perpetrators? What mock Christianity have we here? There are people in the world who can see others' faults, but never, never can see their own.

"The standard of morals and manners."

If the negro's morals are bad, he has learned them from his white fellow-citizens. Why then blame us for doing what you have taught us? If a portion of your race are debauched and degraded in point of morals, notwithstanding all the advantages for improvement of the mind which they possess, then the negro should not be blamed for a partial immorality, when, for nearly two hundred and forty-four years, you have endeavored to crush his manhood out of him?

We doubt not but that the great and Omnipotent God of nations intends the negro finally to enjoy the right of franchise, and none can prevent him from holding the balance at power. Therefore we say to the author of that article, join in at once with the colored people, and then you may stand some chance of getting your malignant paw down into Uncle Sam's pocket. More anon.—Ed.

THE WORLD MOVES.

The daily press bring us the news that the Rev. H. H. Garnett was invited to preach in the House of Representatives on last Sabbath, the 13th inst., which he accepted, having his faith with him, who discouraged some elegant music. He preached from the gospel recorded in the 4th verse and 35th chapter of St. Matthew—"For they bind heavy burdens, grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders—but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."

We had not the pleasure of hearing Brother Garnett, but we are satisfied that he did justice to his subject. The world is moving—yes, it is beyond the power of mortal man to impede its progress.

GREAT EXHIBITION.

At the A. M. E. Zion Church, Philadelphia.

The Sabbath School connected with this church will give a grand concert and exhibition on Thursday evening, March 23d. One half of the proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the Christian Recorder—the remainder for Wilkesbarre University. We hope that our citizens will turn out en masse, as the objects in view are noble and good. We shall refer to this matter again.

DIED.

Mrs. Sarah Ash, one of our oldest citizens of color, and a noted Abolitionist, departed this life on the 28th ultimo, aged 69 years. Mrs. Ash was one among the first who joined Bethel Church; but at the time of the unhappy division, was one of those who went off with a party called the "Jewettites." We are not advised as to whether she was a member of any Church at all at the time of her demise. Her death was caused by typhoid fever. Mrs. Ash had a large circle of friends, and was a very thorough-going woman. If our memory serve us correctly, she came forward and partook of the Sacrament in Bethel Church the last time we saw her there. We trust we shall meet her in heaven. Let our warm all careless ones that they should consecrate themselves with some Christian Church, that they may be prepared when the last trumpet shall sound.

REVIVALS.

We are continually receiving cheering intelligence of the working of the Spirit of God. Bro. John Malone writes very encouragingly of his change in Hells, Ill. Many, it seems, are coming to Christ. We hope that the Lord will continue to bestow his blessings and mercies upon these good people.

ANOTHER CHAPLAIN AT WORK.

We are pleased to learn that some of our Chaplains are at work among both the colored and white troops. The Rev. P. Read, Chaplain of the Seventy-Sixth Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry, Port Hudson, Louisiana, has sent us twenty subscribers who have prepaid their subscriptions. That's the way to do it!

The Chaplain states that, through the Christian Commission, they obtained some copies of the Recorder; and, such was the feeling and anxiety among the soldiers to have a copy of it, the few secured did not, of course, supply one-twentieth part; therefore, twenty of them at once subscribed. The Recorder is a popular paper, and is much sought for by colored and white—soldier and all! Our brave soldiers, in every direction, are sending us their orders for the Recorder. One of the reasons why we support our soldiers so much desire the Recorder is, because its columns afford information from every department of the army.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE LATE REV. BISHOP ALLEN.

In Bethel Church, on last Thursday night, the 14th instant.

After singing and prayer, etc., Bishop Wayman arose and delivered a brief and pithy address, in his usual laconic and happy style. The Bishop, among other things, remarked that Rome had her Caesar—Greece her champion, and while the political world has her great and proud men, the Church of Christ, in dear to us, is proud of her illustrious hero. And while the world has boasted of her great men, the Church refers with becoming and unpretentious modesty to her long list of heroic apostles and defenders. The speaker further said that Germany was never forget her illustrious Luther—England will remember to her latest day the heroism that greeted her soil: such men as Wesley—America can never forget her Washington and Jefferson, nor her Abraham Lincoln and his Proclamation of Emancipation to an oppressed people. And there is one man whom our people should never forget who they read the soil—the sainted RICHARD ALLEN.

We should cherish his memory, even as we are passing away into the spirit-world. Said the Bishop, God was pleased to lay his hand upon that slave boy, and to breathe into him the Holy Spirit, and appoint him to be a leader of his people, though in the face of much opposition. The speaker then said that he was now waving all over this country. Strange that a poor little slave boy should be exalted to such a glorious position!

No society, except the Reformers, met with so much opposition as the sons and daughters of Richard Allen. And it is but a few days ago, on this very spot of ground, that the mother church, after forty years had elapsed, sent down her delegates, who freely acknowledged us to be their equals. Where is the colored man who will hesitate to attribute to the efforts of Richard Allen the church liberties which he may enjoy? It may seem strange, but it is true—and while it stands here, the flag has gone down the Atlantic Ocean. The Bishop then closed with a few additional and well-timed remarks relative to Bp. Allen.

The choir then sang a few very beautiful verses.

Rev. Stephen Smith next arose and spoke. He said that the cause of the audience being so comparatively small, was owing to the inclement weather, there being few in attendance on Sabbath. He had been acquainted with Bishop Allen for many years. He said that Richard Allen belonged to one Mr. Chew, who proved a good master. Bishop Allen was moved upon to preach for his brethren. He preached one sermon from the text, "Thou art showing in the balance and found wanting," therein showing the slaveholder the enormity of their conduct.

Brother Smith said that Richard Allen was always ready to give a word of counsel to every inquirer.

The next speaker was Elisha Weaver, who—the call being very unexpected, and himself totally unprepared for it—necessarily confined himself to a few brief remarks. He made some allusion to the birth-day of Richard Allen as being somewhat similar to that of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. He then resumed his seat.

Elder Moore then arose and said that on some other occasion he should extend the remarks made in reference to Bishop Allen, the noble and illustrious champion and founder of the African Church.

Brother Moore then gave out a long-metre hymn, which was beautifully rendered by the efficient choir.

The meeting was then dismissed. Thus ended the celebration in honor to the memory of Bp. Allen.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD FOR OUR READERS.

Mrs. Julia C. Collins, now of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, proposes to write a narrative on the Curse of Cast, through the columns of the Recorder, and as we go to press we have received the commencement of this chapter, which will appear next week.

BICK.

We are sorry to learn from the Colored Citizen that our friend, Mr. Hamilton, is now sick. We hope, ere this reaches him, he will be well.

THE M. E. Church at Knoxville, N. Y., was recently destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved except the melodeon, and there was no loss.

The Legislature of Delaware has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a strict party vote. That was expected. The Democratic majority could not have ratified the Amendment without voting themselves permanently out of power. To be sure, the result will be the same as now, as the Amendment will beat them at their next election; but it always seems preferable to die otherwise than by suicide.

FREE ILLINOIS.

Illinois is at last emancipated from her Black Code. The House of Representatives, on last Saturday, passed the Senate in the repeal Illinois, therefore, puts herself by the side of the majority of the Free States in her relations to the negro, but not yet in the front rank with the few which recognize his right to full citizenship. Because the Black Laws are repealed, it is not to be inferred no legislation, based on color, remains to enslave her statute-book. The word "white" clings in the Constitution, and sends its invidious rays into many a law. "Illinois at last," says a Chicago paper, "takes its stand proudly among her sister Free States, without a stain upon her broad shield." Is that quite true? Are her black and white citizens equal before the law? Is a black hand permitted to cast a ballot? Does the negro even shoulder a musket with the State militia?

But the repeal of the infamous Code is a long step toward justice. The State is on the right path. The people who cease from oppression will begin to long to see the full meaning of the principle on which they have proceeded. And elsewhere than in Illinois we shall learn that intelligence, honesty and patriotism are better tests of the character than complexion. The North will not forever deny their just claims to those who have defended the Republic in battle.

THE FREEDMEN IN GEORGIA.

We give place this week to a most interesting report, which we copy from the New York Tribune, in relation to a very important interview between General Sherman and Secretary Seward. From this it will be seen that the colored people down South are not so dumb as many suppose them to be; and, indeed, they know more than many of our whites do in the North.

In the course of a very interesting and eloquent sermon, by Mr. Beecher, at Plymouth Church, last evening, in support of the rights of the black man to universal suffrage, in common with all men, Mr. Beecher read the following report of a meeting recently held at Savannah, between the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Major-General Sherman, on the one part, and a number of colored slave-leaders, deacons, and divines, on the other. The report was placed in Mr. Beecher's hands by the Secretary of War himself, who, during his recent visit to Gen. Sherman at Savannah, held, in conjunction with the General, the conference with these representatives of the colored population, in order to learn their views as to what they desired should be done in their behalf by the Government. Mr. Beecher stated that the document was a veritable photographic report of the questions that were put, and the answers elicited. It is a most remarkable paper:

Minutes of an Interview between the Colored Ministers and Church Officers at Savannah, with the Secretary of War and Major-General Sherman.

On the evening of Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1865, the following persons of African descent met by appointment, to hold an interview with the Government of the United States, at the residence of Major-General Sherman, at Savannah, Ga. The persons present were: 1. William J. Campbell, aged 61 years, born in Savannah, Jan. 1804, and then liberated by will of his master, Mrs. Mary Maxwell. For ten years pastor of the Baptist Church of Savannah, numbering about 1,800 members. Average congregation, 1,000. The church property belonging to the congregation. Trustees while worth \$11,000.

2. John Cox, aged 38 years, born in Savannah, slave until 1849, when he bought his freedom for \$100. For ten years pastor of the Baptist Church of Savannah, numbering about 1,800 members. Average congregation, 1,000. The church property belonging to the congregation. Trustees while worth \$11,000.

3. Luyens L. Houston, aged 44 years, born in Grahamville, S. C., slave until the Union army captured Savannah. Owned by Moses Houston, Savannah, and pastor of Third African Baptist Church. Congregation numbering 400. Church property worth \$5,000; belongs to congregation. In the ministry since eight years.

4. William Waters, aged 72 years; born in Savannah, slave until 25 years ago, when his master, John Waters, emancipated him by will. Pastor of Andrew's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church—only one of that denomination in Savannah. Congregation numbering 850 members. Church property worth about \$20,000, and in the ministry twenty years; a member of Georgia Conference.

5. Charles Bradwell, aged 40 years, born in Liberty County, Ga., slave until 1851; emancipated by will of his master, J. L. Bradwell. Local preacher in charge of the Methodist Episcopal congregation (Andrew's Chapel) in the absence of the minister. In the ministry 10 years.

6. William Gaines, aged 41 years; born in Wilks Co., Ga. Slave until the Union forces freed me. Owned by Robert Toombs, formerly United States Senator, and now by the Georgia Conference of the M. E. Church (Andrew's Chapel). In the ministry 16 years.

7. James Hill, aged 52 years; born in Bryan Co., Ga. Slave up to the time the Union army came in. Owned by H. F. Williams, of Savannah. In the ministry 10 years.

8. Glasgow Taylor, aged 72 years, born in Wilks County, Ga. Slave until the Union army came. Owned by A. P. Weller. Is a local preacher of the M. E. Church (Andrew's Chapel). In the ministry 33 years.

9. Christian Frasier, aged 37 years, born in Grahamville, N. C. Slave until 1851, when he was freed by his master, John Frasier, paying \$10,000 in gold and silver. Is an ordained minister in the Baptist Church, but, his health failing, has no charge of a congregation. Has been in the ministry 35 years.

10. James Miller, aged 37 years, born in Savannah, free born, and is a licensed preacher of the First Baptist Church. Has been eight years in the ministry.

11. Abraham Burke, aged 48 years, born in Bryan County, Ga. Slave until 20 years ago, when he bought himself for \$800. Has been in the ministry about ten years.

12. Arthur Wardell, aged 44 years, born in Liberty County, Ga. Slave until freed by the Union army. Owned by A. A. Solomon, Savannah, and is a licensed minister in the Baptist Church. Has been in the ministry 6 years.

13. Alexander Harris, aged 47 years, born in Savannah, free born. Licensed minister of Third African Baptist Church. Licensed about one month ago.

14. Andrew Neal, aged 61 years, born in Savannah, slave until the Union army liberated him. Owned by Mr. Wm. Gibbons, and has been deacon in the Third Baptist Church for 10 years.

15. Jas. Porter, aged 39 years, born in Charleston, South Carolina; free-born, his mother having been freed by his father. Is a leader and president of the Board of Wardens and vestry of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in Savannah. Has been in communion 9 years. The church property is worth about \$10,000, and is owned by the congregation.

16. Adolphus Delmonico, aged 39 years, born in Savannah, free born. Is a licensed minister of the Missionary Baptist Church of Millidgeville. Congregation numbering about 200 or 400 persons. Has been in the ministry about two years.

17. Jacob Godfrey, aged 57 years, born in Marion Co., S. C. Slave until the Union army freed me. Owned by James E. Godfrey—Methodist preacher now in the Rebel army. Is a slave leader and steward of Andrew's Chapel since 1846.

18. John Johnson, aged 41 years, born in Bryan County, Georgia. Slave up to the time the Union army came here. Owned by W. W. Lincoln of Savannah. Is a slave leader and treasurer of Andrew's Chapel for 10 years.

19. Robt. E. Taylor, aged 51 years, born in Wilks Co., Ga. Slave until the time the Union army came. Was owned by Augustus P. Weller, Savannah, and is a slave-leader in Andrew's Chapel for nine years.

20. Jas. Lynch, aged 26 years, born in Baltimore, Md., free-born. Is a promising elder of the M. E. Church, and missionary to the department of the South. Has been ten years in the ministry, and two years in the South.

Garrison Frasier being chosen by the persons present to express their common sentiments upon the matters of inquiry, makes answer to inquiries as follows:

1. State what your understanding is in regard to the acts of Congress and President Lincoln's proclamation, touching the condition of the colored people in the rebel States.

Answer—So far as I understand President Lincoln's proclamation to the rebellious States, it is, that if they would lay down their arms and submit to the laws of the United States before the 1st of January, 1863, all should be well, but if they did not, then all the slaves in the Rebel States would be free henceforth and forever.

2. State what you understand by slavery and the freedom that was to be given by the President's proclamation.

Answer—Slavery is, receiving by treatise

power the work of another man, and not by his consent. The freedom, as I understand it, promised by the proclamation, is taking us from under the yoke of bondage, and placing us where we could reap the fruit of our own labor, take care of ourselves, and assist the Government in maintaining our freedom.

3. State in what manner you think you can take care of yourselves, and how can you best assist the Government in maintaining your freedom.

Answer—The way we can best take care of ourselves, is to have land, and turn it and till it by our own labor—that is, by the labor of the women, and children, and old men; and we can assist the Government, and have our freedom, by enrolling in the service of the Government, and serve in such manner as they may be wanted. (The rebels told us that they piled them up and made batteries of them, and sent them to Cuba; but we don't believe that.) We want to be placed on land until we are able to buy it and make it our own.

The Christian Recorder.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' LECTURE
Before the Social, Civil, and Statistical
Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania,
in Concert Hall, Chestnut St.

On last Thursday evening, 10th inst., Frederick Douglass delivered the third lecture of the course, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, in Concert Hall, Chestnut St.

At 8 o'clock the great champion of freedom and equal rights stepped upon the platform, accompanied by the president of the Association, Mr. Isaiah Ware, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom was no distinction in regard to color or caste.

After a few introductory remarks, the eloquent orator took up the subject announced, viz: "Equality before the law," which he presented in the fullest and strongest light, eliciting the warmest approbation of the whole assembly. We would here state that the entire hall, even including the aisles, were crowded to excess.

Mr. Douglass spoke upon his theme for nearly two hours—during which time the audience was held spell-bound—to the extreme satisfaction of thousands of white and colored listeners. He elucidated in a logical and conclusive manner, that all, irrespective of color, should be equal before the law, frequently eliciting showers of applause.

After the speaker had finished, the ladies of St. Thomas' P. E. Church, through Mr. Vidal, presented a set of silver, consisting of a salver, pitcher, and a pair of goblets, to Mr. Douglass. The present was obtained by voluntary contributions from our colored citizens, collected by a committee of ladies from the above church.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Love, a white gentleman, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are hereby opposed to any complacent distinction in regard to the elective franchise.

Miss K. T. Greenfield, better known as the Black Swan, of our city, sang at the commencement of the lecture, and was heartily cheered. After the exercises, a trio, "Believe Me," by Verdi, was sung in a most artistic manner, by Miss Greenfield, Miss Kate Lanier, and Mr. Chiff.

MRS. F. E. WATKINS HARPER

We desire to call special attention to the notice of the lecture to be given by Mrs. Harper, which may be found in another part of our paper.

The same alone of this distinguished lecturer will bring out a better audience than any praise she could have from our pen. We have heard Mrs. Harper more than once, and on one or two occasions in the West, in Indianapolis, she lectured to polished assemblies. We must confess that we have heard numbers of speakers, but for elegance of expression this lady is unsurpassed. The lecture is good, and we recommend all our readers to take this opportunity of hearing her. Tickets may be had at our office: price 25 cts. In order to secure a seat, go early.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE

is a daily paper, published by the colored people of the above named city; one half of the sheet is printed in English and the other in French. The religious department is conducted by Rev. W. A. Dove and R. McCarty. We have received February numbers to the 11th, and congratulate the proprietors on the success they have met, and hope their labors will not be lightly esteemed by the good people of New Orleans and elsewhere. It is published at 21 Conti st., and can be had daily at 12 1/2 pr. annum—less time in proportion.

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION

in Union A. M. E. Church, in aid of Christian Recorder and Wilberforce University, will take place on next Thursday evening, March 2d. We do hope that all lovers of the Christian Recorder and education will buy a ticket and go to hear the pupils of Prof. A. Harris, who is so well known as a successful teacher of music. The tickets are only 25 cts., and can be had at our counter, 609 Pine street.

THE EMANCIPATION CONCERT IN
BALTIMORE

On the 22d inst., we received the programme of the above, and were sorry that it came too late for notice in last issue. We return our thanks to Miss Adelle V. Green for sending us the same.

BORDENTOWN CIRCUIT

We republish, for the satisfaction of the parties on the above named circuit, our acknowledgment of \$25, collected for the Christian Commission in last December, in answer to our appeal to the various Churches. Notwithstanding this, it has appeared in the other papers as paid. The same was sent to us by Rev. Hollen, through Brother Green.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

All persons in New Orleans wishing to subscribe for the Christian Recorder, can do so at the Periodical Depot of Winston & Thomas, 2d Commercial place, and 85 Baronne street, and can rely on having their orders promptly filled. Price \$2 50 per year.

Single copies always on hand. See their advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25—11.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Dr. Brown's Cure for Consumption, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c. We know that there must be hundreds afflicted with the above ailments, who will rejoice in the knowledge of the fact that Dr. O. P. Brown, of No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., has at last found a specific remedy for their cure. We have procured his business card of notice through John Hooper & Co., City and County Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park Row, New York Times Building. We refer our readers to his advertisement in another column of our paper.

THE WESTERN METHODIST PRO-TESTANT

This paper has made a change, both in size and appearance, and now commences favorably with any of our weeklies. In size, it is very near the Recorder, and we highly congratulate the editor and agent in their taste in the enlargement of their paper, which gives tone and character to the same.

acter to the same. The W. M. P. is one of the best religious papers published, and we hope the publishers will receive a fair patronage from the public. The price is only \$2 per year.

THANKS TO HON W. D. KELLEY

We return thanks to Judge Kelley for a copy of his noble speech, delivered in the House, on Jan. 10th, 1865, in regard to the "Reconstruction of the Southern States." We have a great time to peruse it, but are satisfied as to its ability, since it comes from such a pillar as Hon. W. D. Kelley.

For the Christian Recorder

BROOKLYN CORRESPONDENCE

The Great Question of the Day. The Cause of the Colored People in Relation to the Nation.

—The Strength and Greatness of the Nation's Demand.

Mr. Editor:—The great questions which are agitating the country, the body politic, are fraught with the greatest consequences to the nation. The great changes which must necessarily take place in all the relations of the Southern people, white as well as black, will demand the best efforts and profoundest judgment of the statesmen of this age. There will be a reconstruction of society as well as of government in the South; this reconstruction will necessarily embrace the loyal element of both white and black people. The status of the ex-slaves in the body politic, whether they will be induced into all the rights and immunities as citizens, is of vital importance to every humanitarian, to every republican, to every Democratic government. To renounce this status on the basis of invidious distinction on account of complexion among the citizens, the defenders of the republic, the loyal blacks, who have secured the fleeing, hungry Union soldiers, correspondents and refugees—the people who have endured all manner of hardships for the sake of freedom, would be the most unrighteous act of which a free government and a Christian nation could be guilty. And yet it is a subject of great apprehension to all good men, who desire to see the nation redeemed. That our Legislatures will not take that high and safe ground which leads to a high and manifest destiny—recognizing the principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence, "That all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable and unalienable rights."

If, in the reconstruction of these States, those principles, which underlie the foundations of this republic, are ignored—if five millions of men, endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, shall be deprived, by the enactment of men, of the free exercise of those powers which God has bestowed on them, then those law-makers, who thus violate, most glaringly, those rights of God's creatures; and, according to the testimony of the fathers, they have a right to change that peculiar form of government, and institute a better.

The government which we have in this country for white men is good enough for black men. All that we claim is, that the same rules which apply to loyal whites, be applied to blacks. We ask that, there be a fair field opened to negroes as to other men, the same advantages and facilities offered for their moral, social, intellectual, religious, and political advancement. We want free access to the lands—free access to the workshops—free access to halls of art, and scientific research. Remove all laws of disability from the statute books of every State in the Union, acknowledge our citizenship without a property qualification; give us liberty, give us that inalienable privilege of the use of the ballot-box. If we have acted nobly in the field on ship-board, in trenches—stormed forts, and whipped rebels, and honored the cause of the nation in all these departments, what is to hinder us from doing equal honor to the republic at the ballot box?

The great question of the right of the black men of this nation to the franchise must be settled soon. It must be conceded before this nation shall be fully equipped for the great march of human development, and universal freedom. The genius of the age demands it, the progress of civilization, the future greatness of the republic, and the perpetuity of the Union all demand that the millions of faithful, patient children, descendants of Africa, be incorporated into the brotherhood of the nation, accepted on the ground of right. It is also safe for this government to give the black man his rights as a man; first, because we never intend to leave this country while a white man remains in it, and we intend to stay and enjoy all the luxury and pleasures of this lovely climate and beautiful country. We love America's "rocks and rills," her broad rivers, and placid lakes. We love her rolling prairies, and fertile soil. We love the States that gave us birth. Some of us are of the P. F. V's. We love our relations, "My Maryland," Plymouth rock, Bunker Hill. We love those sacred spots watered by the blood of the noble colored men of Revolutionary fame. We will never leave those shores while others live to enjoy the blessings of a free government here. Black men will never consent to leave their homes after all the deeds of heroism which this war has developed; not after this mighty political earthquake, not when they are near the goal, not when four hundred thousand stout hearts keep time with the march of liberty, and as many trusty laymen point the sure road to the freedom of their race; not while rebellious white men seek to destroy the government, which is for freedom, and establish one whose cornerstone is the eternal slavery of the black race. Not while these facts exist, will we listen to a return of any of Africa's sons to the land of their fathers. Nor will we consent to be disfranchised while every other nationality crosses the ocean, and is exalted to citizenship in one year; while we, who, for two hundred and fifty years, have contributed to the greatness of the nation. No.

Measure, Brooks, of N. Y., Sanborn, and other gentlemen, believe us born for slavery, but we have a higher destiny, and that destiny is to be co-extensive with America. Wherever her flag is to float, honored, respected—the emblem of freedom, and of progress—the ensign of hope to the struggling millions of Europe—the champion of right on the land, and on the rolling sea—freedom in commerce and agriculture, in the arts of peace and war, there, we negroes will have full and undisturbed representation; and when the historians of the future shall recount the deeds of our armies at Fort Darling, Milliken's Bend, Fort Hiphon, and Wagner, Fisher, Petersburg, will stand in order, and coming generations will recognize that negroes nobly defended human freedom, and maintained the great republic.

When I preach the word of God, it is as if I take an oath.

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LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, '65.

Mr. Editor:—Forced out at last, I will tell you, in short, something about things in general as they are transpiring in the "Ordeal City,"—and, first of all, we return thanks to God for our safe deliverance from the merciless flames and pillage.

We have just succeeded in having the black law repealed, or, at least, a part of them. Our most desired object has at length been accomplished, and the obnoxious clauses in reference to slavery effectually wiped out. Our old friend, John Jones, Esq., has been attending the Legislature, a "lobby-member," ever since its first sitting, until he obtained the repeal, with the Governor's signature appended, and then he returned home.

He gave his time for the good of his people, and deserves much credit for his "lobby-labor." May he live long, die happy, and then dwell in heaven.

A grand salute of 75 guns were fired here, 62 at Springfield, and about the same number at Alton, Ill., and all united in giving thanks to God for the great privilege granted to the colored people.

And now a word or two about the colored churches.

We at Quion's Chapel commenced our protracted meeting on the 30th of September, and every night but one we have been singing, praying or preaching, wet or dry, trying to get to heaven, but we have at last succeeded to close on Sabbath evening. Well, we have accomplished two things—the church is greatly revived, and we have had eighteen conversions. So you see from this that the Lord is with us. The Baptists are having protracted meetings, and are doing well at this time. They have had some twenty-three or twenty-four conversions, and are still pressing on in the great and good work.

Dr. A. T. Wood commenced at Bethel church last May, and is having a pleasant time. We thank God for his goodness to us—unworthy as we mortals are.

Let us thank Him for the great reform that has been wrought in our State laws. Let us show the world that the unassumed or trends down less corn than the one whose jaws are hampered and bound. More soon.

A. T. HALL.

For the Christian Recorder.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Camp near Richmond, Va.,

Feb. 10, 1865.

Bro. Editor:—Perhaps it will not be deemed improper for me to give your worthy columns a brief letter, that your readers may be informed and posted on military affairs as they now appear to stand and culminate on the James, and also in front of Richmond, the doomed stronghold.

At present our army assumes an attitude of peace and repose, and now all is quiet along the James. Like some monstrous and deadly serpent sleeping in its coils, but imperceptibly drawing nearer its victim, our invincible army measures the enemy, awaiting the magic word of command that will cause to spring forth a valley of fire and carnage such as Europe never saw, and well may quail at. Yes, like the royal Bengal tiger, GRANT is gathering for the fearful spring! Not even the crack of a musket has been heard along our picket line for days past—no deafening thunder of cannon—no wild hiss and explosion of the whistling and shrieking shell. Indeed, any one unacquainted with the fact that there are soldiers out here, could not but believe, from the peace and quiet pervading our lines, that all hostile feelings had been extinguished. But, I presume, one reason for our present tranquil mood is, the fact that the roads are bad, the mud deep, and a great deal of water in the woods and fields, rendering travel of any kind almost impossible.

Throughout the whole of Wednesday night it rained and sleeted. On Wednesday it continued raining till near one o'clock, P. M., and then ceased. The weather was very moderate to day, though somewhat cloudy. Although quietness prevails here on the James, while I am penning these lines, I hear the terrific cannonading on the extreme left, and about Petersburg, and I feel the earth fairly quivering beneath my feet. I am unable even to give the least idea of this sudden but not unusual outburst and roar of cannon. I simply mean to say that I am not positive whether they are firing a salute to some of our great victory, or whether they are trying to gain one themselves. If the latter is the case, it is no disgrace to the Union soldiers; for all important victories are achieved by fighting for them.

But while I hear the roaring of cannon, the rain is beginning to fall, and the night is dark. The wind is rising, betokening cold weather. The winter here is very changeable—the cold to day and warm to-morrow, though the winter is not over one third as cold here as at the North—but we have ten times the amount of rain and mud to contend with here in the South. So much is this the case here, that the dampness of our camp renders a large number of our men the suffering victims of rheumatic pains. The constant changes produced in the atmosphere also assist in making these joint diseases worse on the men.

Dear Brother Editor, I am totally deprived of the privilege of reading the Recorder for the last two or three weeks, which causes me to feel much at a loss at present. "It is not that you fail to send it on; but the difficulty is, that the regiment is in North Carolina, and I am left behind. All the mail passes on from the city of Washington to the regiment. Hence I am cut off from an opportunity of receiving my mail. If the rebels were as completely cut off, their Confederacy would not stand long. Well, let me give the readers of your worthy paper, whose friends may be in the rebel prisons at Richmond, Va., the following information, which will doubtless be of importance to them, since it is a fact that colored prisoners are in exchange, as well as white. But another important fact I will state here, namely, that those who have friends in the rebel prisons at Richmond, Va., are directing them to Colonel Mulford, at Fort Monroe, Va., for said persons in the rebel prisons. Colonel Mulford is the authorized prisoner-exchange agent, and acknowledged by the Government.

One more statement by way of information to the chaplains of colored troops, which interests them.

Dear brethren, I have been requested to communicate this knowledge to you by our worthy brothers of the American Tract Society, namely, the Honorable J. M. Stevens, Sec., and Rev. H. T. Estlin, who saw my letter in the Christian

Recorder, and wrote me a private letter on the matter or subject of which I wrote, touching the wants of our men as to reading matter. These two gentlemen informed me in their letter that they propose to send to each of our regiments in the field twenty copies per month of the American Messenger; that they will forward by mail twenty copies to any address which they may receive, with a promise from the chaplains or other responsible persons that they will be carefully distributed among the men. They also promise that whenever the location of the regiments are changed, that upon receiving a note to that effect, and informing them of the new address, they will forward their packages accordingly. I hope no chaplains, or persons connected with regiments having no chaplains, who are interested in the literary, moral and religious elevation of the soldiers, will fail to send in their addresses immediately to the American Tract Society, for the American Messenger. Address Rev. B. T. Eastman and Secretary J. M. Stevens, No. 150 Nassau St., New York. Prompt attention will be given.

I have delivered my message. Now may our God bless the cause, now and always, in my earnest prayer. Amen.

JAMES H. PATER,

Quartermaster-Sergeant 27th U. S. C. T.

For the Christian Recorder.

SNOOWHILL, February 11, 1865.

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR:—Meditating on our responsibilities to God, I thought I would pen you a few thoughts which came rushing into my mind, and also while thinking of the year which has past into eternity, knowing that many have gone, and that our time is coming, when we must stand at the great bar of God. It is time for us to use the language of the poet:

"O, for a closer walk with God."

Knowing that many have been called into a boundless eternity, and that we are spared.

This calls out our responsibilities. When I meditate on the goodness of God my heart responds, I would that men pray every where; and I would here say, that the good Lord has been in our midst, and we have been favored with a protracted meeting at one of the points of our circuit, in which I saw those whose hands are allured with the fruits of many winters, bowing and crying for mercy. I also saw the middle-aged and the young seeking for Him whom my soul once desired to find, and at which my soul did rejoice. I thought, as one of old, "O, Lord, I will praise thee for all thy goodness to the children of men."

During our protracted effort some twenty professed to have found the Lord, and old soldiers of the cross were made to rejoice. This being a joyful time, I thought of our responsibilities to God for His great goodness, and for all His mercies to us. Many are still seeking, mourning His love to know. Feeling my responsibility to God and our race, I have taken up an every day school, for the benefit of our young people of Snowhill, and I have some thirty scholars, who manifest a great interest in trying to learn. The good Lord is still with his people, and now, dear Editor, may long life be yours, in Christ.

MARY A. ARBECKLE.

For the Christian Recorder.

LETTER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Camp 6th Regt Mass Vols, Jenkins' Plantation, Greenville, S. C., January 24, 1864.

DEAR RECORDER:—Sitting under the bright canopy of heaven, and looking back at the past events of my spent life that have passed and forever gone into an endless eternity, never to return again, and looking at the future to see what nature has in store for me, and for all that love and fear the Almighty; looking around and seeing my fellow soldiers-in-arms standing in groups, and some looking with a wishful eye, and palpating heart for the mail, to see what our people north are doing, and to see if any news comes from the loved ones at home, but after the mail is distributed and they are told there is nothing for them, you can just imagine how they feel, when finding no news from home, from mothers, sisters, wives and friends, they exclaim, "Well, I'm forgotten." Some will say, "Perhaps death, that grim monster, has called them from time to eternity, and I will see them no more until the day of reckoning."

Since your humble servant has returned to his company, he has not heard from home nor friends, and he thinks that he must be forgotten by those at home, and wanting them and the friends of the regiment to know of our whereabouts, he avails himself of the columns of the Recorder, which has a wide circulation amongst the colored people, both north and south.

You will see by my letter, that we left camp to start upon an expedition to strike terror to this rebellion. We have thus far been successful, and the armies of Generals Sherman and Foster have met at last. On the 14th of this month we left camp to join the Seventeenth Army Corps of General Sherman, commanded by General Blair. After marching some three miles, companies H and I were sent in advance. Company H deployed as skirmishers, the column advanced slowly, wending our way through the woods and high grass towards the enemy, our every movement to encounter them; but onward we went fearing nothing. After advancing about five miles, we came to the spot where only a few weeks before, Captain Tucker of company H and a detachment of Company G, encountered the rebel pickets, and a skirmish ensued, resulting in the loss of one of the rebels, whom Corporal Clifford brought to the ground never to rise again, and our forces being rather small, we returned. But not so on the 11th, for the 6th was on hand, and also the 33d P. S. C. T., and a company of the 8th Rhode Island Light Infantry.

During the works by storm, but finding no impediment in our way, onward we went, and a few moments brought our skirmish line in sight of the rebel line of intrenchments. The column halted, and Captain Tucker went forward to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy, and as fate would have it, they had fled the same morning about three o'clock, to parts the rebels were completely cut off, their Confederacy would not stand long. Well, let me give the readers of your worthy paper, whose friends may be in the rebel prisons at Richmond, Va., the following information, which will doubtless be of importance to them, since it is a fact that colored prisoners are in exchange, as well as white. But another important fact I will state here, namely, that those who have friends in the rebel prisons at Richmond, Va., are directing them to Colonel Mulford, at Fort Monroe, Va., for said persons in the rebel prisons. Colonel Mulford is the authorized prisoner-exchange agent, and acknowledged by the Government.

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THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Published by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, for the Dissemination of Religion, Morality, Literature and Science.

Rev. Elisha Weaver, Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 18, 1865.

Vol V.—No. 12.—New Series. Whole No. 220.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

Published every Saturday on behalf of the
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Advertisements.—All advertisements must be sent to the Editor, and must be paid for in advance. The price of advertising is \$1.00 per line per week. The paper is published every Saturday except on the first of January, and the first of July.

Contributors.—All contributions must be sent to the Editor, and must be paid for in advance. The price of contributions is \$1.00 per line per week. The paper is published every Saturday except on the first of January, and the first of July.

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Hymnological.

From "Hymns for the Service of the Church,"
London, 1858.

1.
Holy Jesus, in whose name
Thou hast bid thy servants claim
Of the Father's love, to grant
All the good they wish to want:
Teaching us how to love,
Draw us near thy Father's throne.

2.
Holy Jesus, at whose name
Through this universal frame,
By the Almighty power, all
All thy servants bow the knee:
Teaching us how to love,
Draw us near thy Father's throne.

3.
Son of man, to whom is given
With the Majesty of Heaven
Power to bind on earth and loose
Whatsoever we bind on earth:
Teaching us how to love,
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OUR CALIFORNIA LETTER.

San Francisco, Jan. 24, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—According to promise, I take
the present opportunity to address a few lines
to the columns of your patriotic paper, and I
shall do so by endeavoring to give you a brief
account of the celebration of the President's
Emancipation Proclamation, which took place in
this city on the 24th last.

For several weeks previously to the 1st of Jan-
uary, the colored people of this city had been
putting forth their greatest efforts in order to be
in readiness on that day—the day which (above
all others) is held in the highest estimation by
the colored people throughout the United States,
because on that day, one year ago, the bonds of
slavery were broken asunder from over 300,000
human beings.

The procession was to be formed on Stockton
St., in front of the Zion Church, at 10 o'clock,
A. M., and it was the people had been un-
derstanding, in large numbers, and the procession
was about to be formed when a great difficulty
relative to the music. The committee had made
arrangements with several bands, but they being
informed that they had to walk in the procession
with colored people, most graciously declined.

At last another band arrived and tendered
their services, but they desired to ride in an om-
nibus and have us follow them, but we couldn't
see that under any consideration. Some of the
people said that they had never heard of any
such thing since they had been born. Others
declared that, before they would walk and have
the band ride, they would go home and spend
the day praying for Uncle Abe. At last two
members of the band agreed to walk, provided
we paid them \$200 apiece. We all knew that was
an enormous price to pay for five hours of music;
but, finding that we could not do otherwise, we
agreed to pay it, and the band dismounted.

Immediately the procession was formed, and
at 11 o'clock it started. There were about 300
walking in the procession, and nearly as many
riding in hacks and on horses. The whole pro-
cession numbered about 650 or 700. It was very
enthusiastic along the entire route, and they re-
ceived cheers in return by the crowds who lined
the streets, and filled the balconies and windows
of the houses, not by the men alone, but also by
the ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs in to-
ken of their approbation of the celebration.

After passing through the principal streets
the procession reached the church at about 11
o'clock, where, after a salutation by the band,
the meeting was called to order, and the officers
immediately took their seats on the platform.

The church was beautifully decorated; the
American flag entirely enveloping the pulpit,
on each side of which were life pictures of Ab-
raham Lincoln and William L. Garrison, and small
portraits of Gen. Grant and Thomas Starr King,
and in front was placed, framed, the Emancipa-
tion Proclamation.

The meeting was called to order by the Pres-
ident, Frederick G. Barbados, whose address
was very patriotic and interesting. Prayer was
then offered by the Rev. John Moore, which was
followed by music by the band, after which an
oration was delivered by the Rev. Rev. James P.
Campbell, who occupied the stand more than an
hour, and was very enthusiastically cheered by
the entire audience, many of whom were white
people.

After music by the band, a poem was read by
Simon P. Claxton, which was very interesting.

The proclamation was then read, and followed
by a declaration of sentiments by P. A. Bell, af-
ter which the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock
in the evening.

The evening meeting was addressed by several
patriotic speakers, and a poem was delivered by
J. Madison Bell, which was original; and it was
given in such a beautiful style that he was called
on for its repetition. He was followed by the Bi-
shop, who gave a shorter catechism of negro
equality, after which the meeting adjourned.

And thus ended the most joyous day ever spent
by colored people on the Pacific coast.

God bless Abraham Lincoln, President of the
United States, and may he live to behold, matured,
the work he has so nobly begun.

Yours, truly,
W. H. CARTER.

For the Christian Recorder

LETTER FROM LOUISIANA

Plaquemine, La., Feb. 16th, 1865.

DEAR RECORDER:—I have been promising my-
self, for a long time, to write a few lines for your
valuable columns, to give you some idea of our
manner of life in this portion of our country.

We still remain in this locality, where we have
been for the last ten months, on the Mississippi
river, above the city of New Orleans.

The 2d Battalion, 11th U. S. C. Artillery, came
to Plaquemine on the 26th of March last, since
which time we have performed the garrison duty
of the post.

We have a fort, not yet completed, which
mounts two guns, nine thirty-two pounders, and
a thirty pound Parrot gun, which throws a shot
at a distance of four miles.

Our routine of duty consists mostly of guard
and picket duty, of which we enjoy a liberal sup-
ply.

We are quite proficient in heavy artillery and
infantry drill, but have never yet had a chance
to exercise our knowledge of the use of arms
with the enemies of our country and race.

Major R. O. Shaw, Commandant of the bat-
talion, commands the post. There are two com-
panies of the 3d R. I. Cavalry at the post besides
the battalion.

The country here is beautiful, and we enjoy it
very much. The health of the battalion is very
good, owing to the exertions of our beloved sur-
geon, Dr. Horace McCortney, attended by the
blessing of God.

We have lost by death, I think, during the
past year, about forty men; not a very large mor-
tality for this climate. We are comfortably
housed, and live in the best of health, and
of which we have felt not a little since this
sunny country.

Rainy weather seems to be the order of the
day at the present time. Storms are frequent,
and often very severe.

We were forebodingly reminded of the flood the
other day, in the midst of one of these storms.
It had rained violently at intervals for seven
days, and was preparing to continue its course

on the eighth, when old Sol broke through the
clouds, and brought sunshine and the remem-
brance of God's promise to light.

We are just now enjoying fine weather, and
every thing seems to praise God for his good-
ness to us.

The usual excitement incident to camp life
prevails in a great extent in the battalion; the
boys enjoying themselves hugely with every thing
that turns up, consulting themselves with the re-
mark, "It's all in the three years," and hence is
to be borne with as good a grace as possible.

The pay master visited us on the 6th of last
month, and left a good stock of "greenbacks."

Behind, though I consider it somewhat doubtful
whether a large stock can be found at the pre-
sent time. The usual results followed the ad-
vent of the pay-master's visit, but every thing
has assumed its usual quiet, at the present time.

Occasionally, at the dark hour of midnight,
we are startled from our beds by the beating of
the "long-toll," when we await, with breathless
surprise, the appearance of the foe. But no foe
appears, and we seek our couches again for the
rest from which we have been summarily torn,
by a false and often needless alarm.

Military matters in this department are some-
what active. Troops are constantly going down
the river, and it is very evident that earnest, de-
cisive work is anticipated in the approaching
campaign. What our part is to be remains to be
seen. As soldiers, it is our first duty to obey
orders, so we must be content with whatever pur-
poses to be war for.

The cause of Christ is not forgotten in the bat-
talion. There are many noble-minded Chris-
tians among us, who are daily trying to exem-
plify the religion of Jesus by a holy, godly life.

Although severed from loved kindred, and the
restraints of home, yet recognize the require-
ments of God.

We have the use of the old Methodist Church
in town, where the boys hold services two or
three times a week. We have an excellent Ba-
bush School taught by one of our members, and
every thing looks bright for the cause of Christ.

Our doors are thrown open to all, and large num-
bers of our race, in this locality, take advantage
of these opportunities to increase their sphere of
knowledge, and make them wise and more use-
ful among their brethren at home. God is bless-
ing us by these means of grace, and we earnestly
pray that much good may be done in the name
of the Lord Jesus.

The cause of the nation is every where bright-
ening, and soon I believe the rebellion will ac-
cumb. The victorious armies of freedom will
continue their triumphant march through the
South until victory shall perch upon all of our
banners, and the Prince of Peace, clad in the
beautiful garments of liberty and righteousness,
will reign in all our borders, North, South,
East, and West. This will Christ acknowledge
us, and make us, indeed, that people whose God
shall be the Lord.

For the Christian Recorder

THE CURSE OF CASTE;

OR
THE SLAVE BRIDE.

BY MRS. JULIA C. COLLINS.

CHAPTER IV.

This was not a difficult matter, as the Count
was pleased at first sight with Isabelle, who was,
indeed, the most fascinating woman he had ever
met. Thus things were progressing in the Tracy
family, when Claire entered it as governess.

Count Sayward was unwilling in attention to
Isabelle; and he indignantly refused, if he de-
viated in the slightest. But, thus far, the Count
had failed in reading her true character.

But, to do the young man justice, we will add
that he had thought but little of marriage;—and
little as connected with Isabelle Tracy—there
was a something which always deterred him
from brooding the subject, when frequent
opportunities occurred; and Isabelle secretly
wondered why he did not propose.

Col. Tracy was proud of Isabelle's great beauty,
and he secretly hoped she might win young
Sayward, whom he had reason to consider a de-
sirable match for his favorite child.

After tea, Claire retired with Laura and Nel-
lie, while the others adjourned to the parlors.
Claire spent another hour with Mrs. Tracy, and
then retired to the room assigned her, which was
light, airy and pleasant; and, when she was at
liberty to indulge in her own reflections, she felt
pleased with her situation, and thought she
should like it; but, when she thought of Isabelle
Tracy's searching black eyes, a cold chill ran
through her, for there was something so repel-
ling in that cold, hungry glance, which seemed
to scintillate hatred; she tried to forget it, but
turn which way she would, those great black
eyes were before her! Did it augur evil, or
what? Her dreams were of an odd mixture of
"black eyes and blue."

The morning dawned beautifully, and Claire
walked out on the veranda to inhale the morn-
ing air. As she came forth, she was met by
Laura and Nellie, who were anxiously await-
ing her appearance, and, each taking a hand, led
her forth chatting the while in a lively strain.
Dresses, capes, shawls, and wraps, were in
profusion, and Claire being a passionate lover
of flowers, was delighted with the beauty and
luxuriance of the floral shrubbery. At almost
every step she encountered the curious gaze of
the negroes, who looked wonderingly at her.

After following various paths and windings,
they came suddenly upon a beautiful arbor al-
most embowered in orange trees. Claire was
about to express her delight when she observed,
extended at full length, reclining, the young
Count Sayward, who arose at their entrance,
looked politely, and would have withdrawn, but
they passed on without stopping and con-
tinued their ramble until the bell summoned
them to breakfast. As they came up to the
house, Isabelle was standing on the veranda
and bowed coldly, and again Claire shuddered
as she encountered the piercing glance which seem-
ed to read her very soul. They passed on to the
breakfast room, and were soon followed by
the Count and Isabelle, who were covered with
smiles and blushes. Claire noticed and won-
dered at the things.

After breakfast, Claire repaired to Mrs. Tra-
cy's room, to begin her new duties. Mrs.
Tracy thought, as it was now Thursday, they
would not commence any lessons until the fol-

lowing Monday, and that Claire was at liberty
to use her time as she pleased; much of which
she spent in the company of the invalid, who
was mild and affectionate, quite unlike her proud
daughter.

On Friday evening, after tea, as they were
leaving the tea-room, Laura said, "Oh, Miss
Neville, you have not sung for us, yet."

"Yes," chimed in little Nellie, "you promised
you would."

"I hope Miss Neville will not refuse," said
Lloyd Tracy, with an encouraging smile, while
Sayward's look expressed the interest he felt in
her answer.

Col. Tracy, at this moment, came forward
and placing Claire's little hand within his arm
led the way to the parlor, saying, "They would
not take a refusal." So Claire consented, not
withstanding the highly displeased expression
in Isabelle's countenance.

Claire took her seat at the piano with quiet
dignity and the utmost composure, which only
served to annoy Miss Tracy, who hoped at least
to detect some illustration of manner, but in vain,
for Claire, after playing a short prelude, glided
into a beautiful song, and, as her rich clear voice
swelled on the air, every voice save the singer's
was hushed.

Lloyd arose, as if impelled by some unseen
power, and came to Claire's side; Col. Tracy was
strangely affected, and was walking the floor with
perturbed mind; and Sayward never once with-
drew his gaze from the face of the songstress.
Isabelle, alone, seemed unmoved.

After the song was ended, Sayward requested
another, and the little girl and Lloyd warmly
seconded the request. Claire, with lyrical as-
surance, sang several songs of great beauty and
pathos.

Claire possessed a voice of unusual depth and
sweetness, and Miss Elwood, early noticing her
great talent for music, both vocal and instru-
mental, had afforded her every possible advan-
ce for improvement, and the result was, her
musical powers were highly cultivated.

After the song was ended, Claire bade them
a courteous "good evening," and retired in com-
pany with Laura and Nellie.

A long silence ensued, broken only by Col.
Tracy's steady tread, when he abruptly turned
to Lloyd, saying in a husky tone, "Is there any
one of your Miss Neville reminds you?"

Lloyd started perceptibly, and briefly answer-
ed, "Richard."

Sayward and Isabelle had walked to the win-
dow opening on the veranda, and were just
passing out, when the name of Miss Neville at-
tracted the attention of Sayward, whose thoughts
were still with the singer, and he noticed the
question asked, with a satirical manner and
expression of tone as though he hoped, yet feared
the reply, and Lloyd's brief answer, Richard,
caused the Count to give a low whistle of sur-
prise, quite forgetting the lady at his side, who
was, thoughtfully, tearing to pieces a beautiful
rose and scattering the leaves at her feet. She
had heard neither the question nor the answer.

Sayward now knew why it was that Claire's
face always seemed familiar, and why her voice
always arrested his attention by its very sweetness,
it was the striking resemblance she bore to an
American gentleman he had met at his uncle
Clayburn Sayward's country seat, in France,
whose name and melancholy face had haunted
him for a long time. What would it all mean?

Was Claire, indeed a relative of that strange,
dark man, over whom a shadow seemed to have
fallen, and, if so, why should she occupy the
position she did in Col. Tracy's house? Sayward
was sorely at his wit's end; but he determined
to fathom the mystery that enveloped the young
gentleman. He dismissed the subject from his
thoughts, for the present, and began a lively
conversation with Isabelle.

Col. Tracy sat in his arm chair buried in
thought, and, seemingly, not the most pleas-
ant nature; Lloyd was extended at full length on
one of the garden sofas, quietly enjoying a cigar
and looking at the moon, but it was quite evi-
dent, his thoughts were otherwise engaged, for,
ever and anon, he murmured, "Poor Dick, I can-
not but pity, while I blame him. It was a
blow for one so young and gifted as he. And
the beautiful but ill-fated Lina! How he must
have loved her, to encounter the rage of my
proud, passionate father, who would rather have
slain him with his own hand, than to have had
the disgrace of that

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Alexandre Dumas, having exhausted all the ma-

old, he hastened to the city of the living God.
His remains rest in the Evergreen Cemetery,
Brooklyn. Rest, thou faithful servant of God,
till the resurrection morn, when we will greet
thee with joy.

R. H. C.

Brooklyn, March 20, 1865.

